

Pocket
Therapeutics
and
Dose Book

Stewart

Soyasene B
Arsenic is good st
3 drop of Fowler's Solution
went up 15 minutes
3 times a day after meals
the pills 130 grain dose
veratic pill

Favorite Prescription
of Dr. J. C. Shillingham
by B. W. Palmer A.M.
881 Birmingham Dr
N.Y.

Wm Mundy

Land bark of Bramble
 Symp of Sassafras $\frac{3}{4}$
 Tinct of querc $\frac{3}{4}$
 Tinct Colchici $\frac{3}{4}$
 Tinct of Potassa $\frac{3}{4}$
 Symp. Terebinth in
 milk (3) day after
 meals

Wheezing cough dyspnea
 like asthma with the
 relieved by
 1 gr Tartar emetic
 to 0.85 part water
 Symp. Terebinth

Infusion
Tinct of Digitalis 10
minims 3 times a day
menstruating
Suppressed menses

Tinct of acetate of Iron
Tinct of aloes
Tinct of Myrrh
Hlood Extract Ergot aa

3 IV

Sig. 15 drop at night
in water
change of life

Rodwings Pill
omnidifuga Racemosa
Hlood Ext.

Sig 1/2 Teaspoonful

POCKET
THERAPEUTICS
AND
DOSE BOOK:

WITH

CLASSIFICATION AND EXPLANATION OF THE
ACTIONS OF MEDICINES; MIN. AND MAX.
DOSES IN TROY WEIGHTS WITH THEIR EQUI-
VALENTS IN THE METRIC WEIGHTS; GEN-
ITIVE ENDINGS OF ALL MEDICINES AND
PREPARATIONS GIVEN IN ITALICS; IN-
DEX OF COMMON AND PHARMACEUTI-
CAL NAMES; INDEX OF DISEASES
WITH APPROPRIATE REMEDIES:
TABLES OF SOLUBILITIES; IL-
LUSTRATIONS AND EXAM-
PLES IN PRESCRIPTION WRI-
TING; POISONS, THEIR SYMP-
TOMS, ANTITODES AND TREATMENT;
INCOMPATIBLES AND ANTAGONISTS:
USEFUL HINTS TO THE PRESCRIBER.
ETC., ETC., ETC.

BY

MORSE STEWART, JR., B. A., M. D.

Third Edition.

Revised and Enlarged.

NEW YORK:

J. H. VAIL & CO.,

1885.

Colonel Dusted
on the facts



*Entered according to Act of Congress, in
the year 1882,*

BY GEO. D. STEWART & CO.,
*in the Office of the Librarian of Congress,
at Washington.*



6 to 15 gr cod liver

Potassa

Condylomata

Bichloride mercury 11 gr

to orange water (or black
wash)

Dedication

—
THE FLATTERING
RETURN WHICH HAS BEEN
ACCORDED THIS LITTLE WORK BY
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF THIS COUNTRY,
AND THE FIRM HOLD WHICH IT NOW
HAS, JUSTIFIES THE AUTHOR IN
DEDICATING IT TO THE
MEDICAL STUDENTS
OF AMERICA

Ulceration of Throat

Alum

Chlorate Potassa or

Borax gargle $\frac{3}{4}$ to
pint water

PREFACE.

THE favorable reception of the previous editions of this little book, together with its rapid sale, has encouraged the author to prepare this edition.

In compiling this little work, the author has endeavored to keep ever in view the fact that it is simply to serve as a *reminder*, to be referred to in emergencies and cases of doubt, and by its timely hints to aid in further investigation of cases and treatment thereof.

The author has endeavored to so place and classify the contents, as to be of easy reference, and comprehensible.

To his friend, NICHOLAS LEHNEN, PH. D., he is greatly indebted for much valuable aid and advice.

In this compilation he must also acknowledge his indebtedness to the following works: The Pharmacopoeia of the United States; The United States Dispensatory; Handbook of Therapeutics—*Ringer*; Medical and Surgical Therapeutics—*Naphey*; Headland on the Actions of Medicines; Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Hypodermic Medication—*Bartholow*; Guide to Therapeutics—*Farquarson*; Materia Medica and Therapeutics—*Pereira*; Manual of Materia Medica—*Boyle*; Science and Practice of Medicine—*Aitkin*; Die Pflanzenstoffe—*Drs. Aug. and Theo. Husemann*; National Dispensatory; Phillips' Materia Medica; Trousseau's Materia Medica.

Detroit, June 1, 1882.

INTRODUCTORY.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

In commencing a prescription a certain order shall be observed—the most important symptoms and indications dictating the kind and position of the articles to be used.

Every word should be plainly and fully written, so that the dispenser may not be confused by hieroglyphics or senseless abbreviations.

After the ingredients are arranged in proper order, decide upon the number of doses to be made up, then take each article separately and determine the single dose; this done, multiply the single dose by the whole number and express it in the appropriate symbols opposite the drug in question.

The ingredients should be blended so far as possible to secure an agreeable appearance, taste and smell, and the avoidance of incompatibles.

Combination of drugs in a prescription is generally intended to assist or mitigate the action of another. Posology is a very important consideration in a prescription, and the

physiological effect of the drug is largely determined by the dose.

Accuracy in dose is of prime importance, and no medicine should be given until the physician is satisfied as to the dose, both maximum and minimum. No guessing at doses, even of comparatively harmless medicines, should be allowed, else the habit of thinking lightly of this subject, and dependence on a mere guess may result in a serious case of poisoning. A knowledge of both maximum and minimum doses is essential, since it often determines a special action, and in the dose do we alone find a poison differing from a medicine.

For instance, take Ipicac, which in gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ is an anti-emetic and stomachic, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. it is an expectorant and diaphoretic, and in still larger doses is an emetic. This affords a striking illustration of the desirability of correct posological information, since the dose that is to be employed should be in accordance with the desired specific action.

Doses are divided into three kinds: Maximum is one capable of producing a full, strong, physiological action; a medium dose produces an action just short of a full one, and a minimum dose will produce the slightest evidence, often requiring a considerable period of time to manifest even this.

A difficulty in laying down absolute minimum and maximum doses often exists, and is influenced, not by the drug alone, but by a peculiar idiosyncrasy or condition of the person taking. Thus a dose which in one will produce no appreciable effect will in another produce marked and alarming activity.

The doses in these idiosyncreal cases must then be determined by personal observation, and the dose regulated in accordance.

Repetition in the use of a drug has much to do with its future action, and by a frequent and prolonged an habituation is established, and a dose which in the first place would produce full effect will later on have no effect.

Soluble Salts may be given in solution.

Insoluble Salts and Powders, if given in the form of a mixture, should be suspended by the aid of *Mucilage* or *Syrup*.

Powders or Salts may be given in the powder or in pills, the latter not to exceed 4 or 5 grains and made up with *Conf. of Rose*, *Mucilage* (except where Iron), *Starch*, *Extracts*, etc.

Correctives may be added to disagreeable medicines, to prevent the nauseating properties, viz: *Comp. Tinct. of Cardamon*, *Tinct. of Ginger*, *Peppermint Water*, *Fl. Ext. of Liquorice*, *Oil of Wintergreen*, *Comp. Cinnamon Powder*, *Ginger*, etc.

Gelatine Capsules make good carriers for disagreeable medicines.

FORM OF A PRESCRIPTION.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>R^e Medicines.</i>	<i>Single Dose.</i>	<i>Multiplied by</i>	<i>No. of Doses.</i>	<i>Equals.</i>	<i>Gross Amount.</i>
Basis Adjuvans Corrigens Vehicle	Ext. Colocynth Co. Pil. Hydrargyri Ext. Hyoscyami Syrupi Simpl.	grs. ii gr. i gr. 1/2 Q. S.	× × × ×	10 10 10 10	= = = =	3 i grs. x grs. v

Ft. in Pil. No. X.—Sig. one or two at bed time.

Basis - - - Adjuvans Vehicle	{ R ^e Hydrarg. Chl. Cor. Potassii Iodid. Tr. Cinchon. Co. Elixir Simpl.	gr. 1-16 grs. 7 1/2 3 i 3 i	× × × ×	16 16 16 16	= = = =	gr. i 3 ii 3 ii 3 ii
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Whole amount is 3 iv, divided by 16 doses gives bulk of single dose—1 Dessert-spoonful. Sig., Dessertspoonful after meals.

Basis - - - Adjuvans Corrigens Vehicle	{ R ^e Iodoformi Ol. Eucalyptis Morphiae Sul. Cerae Ol. Theobromae	grs. v grs. x gr. 1/3 grs. 4 grs. 30	× × × × ×	6 6 6 6 6	= = = = =	3 p grt. ix grs. ii grs. xxiv 3 iii ss
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Make in six urethral suppositories. Sig. one night and morning.

List of Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions.

- āā = *Ana* = Of each.
 Ad = *Adde* = Add.
 Ad lib. = *Ad libitum* = At pleasure.
 Aliquot = Several, some.
 Bis in die = Twice a day.
 Chart. = *Chartula* = Small paper.
 Coch. = *Cochleare* = Spoonful.
 “ { *Amplum*, or } = Tablespoonful.
 “ { *Magnum* }
 “ *Medium* = Dessertspoonful.
 “ *Minimum* = Teaspoonful.
 Cochleatim = By spoonful.
 Collyr. = *Collyrum* = Eyewater.
 Cyanth. = *Cyanthus* = Wineglassful.
 D. = *Dosis* = Dose.
 Div. = *Divide* = Divide.
 Don. = *Donec* = Until.
 Ejusdem = Of the same.
 Fl. = *Fluidum* = Fluid.
 Ft. = *Fiat* = Make.
 Guttatim = Drop by drop.
 Haus. = *Haustus* = A draught.
 Hor. alt. = *Horis alternis* = Every other hour.
 H. S. = *Hora Somni* = At bed time.
 Ind. = *Indies* = Daily.
 Lag. = *Lagena* = A bottle.
 M. = *Misce* = Mix.
 Mass. = *Massa* = Mass.
 Manip. = *Manipulus* = Handful.
 Mist. = *Mistura* = Mixture.
 Phiala = A vial or phial.
 Pil. = *Pilula* = Pill.
 Post cibum = After eating.
 Q. S. = *Quantum Sufficit* = { Sufficient
 quantity.
 Q. V. = *Quantum Vis* = { As much as you
 choose.
 Q in d. = *Quater in die* = Four times a day.
 Quotidie = Daily.

R = *Recipe* = Take.

Semihora = Half an hour.

Sesquihora = An hour and a half.

Sig. = *Signa* = Write.

ss. = *Semis* = Half.

Statim = Immediately.

Subinde = Now and then.

T. in d. or T. d. = *Ter in die* = { Three
times a day

Table of Doses Graded by the Age of Patient.

20 to 60 years, 1; 20 years, $\frac{2}{3}$; 14 years, $\frac{1}{2}$;
7 years, $\frac{1}{3}$; 4 years, $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 years, $\frac{1}{6}$; 2 years,
 $\frac{1}{8}$; 1 year and under, one-twelfth to one-six-
teenth.

Abbreviations, Genitive Endings and English Meanings.

*. a. Acet. = *Acetas, atis*, = Acetate.

*. b. Acetum. i, = Vinegar.

†. c. Alb. = *Albus, a, um, i, ae, i*, = White.

†. c. Ammon. = *Ammoniatum, a, um, i, ae, i*,
Ammoniated.

*. b. Aq. = *Aqua, ae*, = Water.

†. c. Arom. = *Aromaticus, a, um, i, ae, i*, =
Aromatic.

*. a. Arsen. = *Arsenias, atis*, = Arseniate.

*. b. Bals. = *Balsamum, i*, = Balsam.

*. a. Benz. = *Benzoas, atis*, = Benzoate.

*. a. Bor. = *Boras, atis*, = Borate.

*. a. Brom. = *Bromidum, i*, = Bromide.

†. c. Camph. = *Camphoratus, a, um, i, ae, i* =
Camphopated.

*. a. Carb. = *Carbonas, atis*, = Carbonate.

*. b. Cat., Catap. = *Cataplasma, atis*, = Poultrice.

*. b. Cer. = *Ceratum, i*, = Cerate.

*. b. Chart. = *Charta, ae*, = Paper.

-

- *. *b.* Ol. = Oleum, *i.* = Oil.
- *. *b.* Olor. = Oleoresina, *ae.* = Oleoresin.
- *. *a.* Oxal. = Oxalas, *atis.* = Oxalate.
- *. *a.* Phos. = Phosphas, *atis.* = Phosphate.
- *. *b.* Pil. = Pilula, *ae.* = Pill.
- †. *c.* Praec. = Praecipitatus, *a um, i, ae, i,* = Precipitated.
- †. *c.* Praep. = Praeparatus, *a, um, i, ae, i,* = Prepared.
- *. *b.* Pul. = Pulvis, *eris,* = Powder.
- †. *c.* Pur. = Purificatus, *a, um, i, ae, i,* = Purified.
- *. *a.* Rad. = Radix, *icis,* = Root.
- †. *c.* Rect = Rectificatus, *a, um, i, ae, i,* = Rectified.
- *. *b.* Res. = Resina, *ae.* = Resin.
- *. *a.* Sem. = Semen, *inis.* = Seed.
- *. *a.* Salic. = Salicylas, *atis,* = Salicylate.
- *. *b.* Sol. = Solutio, *onis,* = Solution.
- *. *b.* Spts. = Spiritus, *i,* = Spirits.
- *. *b.* Suc. = Succus, *i,* = Juice.
- *. *a.* Sulph. = Sulphas, *atis,* = Sulphate.
- *. *a.* Sulphis. = Sulphitis, = Sulphite.
- *. *a.* Sulphur. = Sulphuretum, *i,* = Sulphide.
- *. *b.* Suppos. = Suppositorium, *ii,* = Suppositories.
- *. *b.* Syr. = Syrupus, *i,* = Syrup.
- *. *a.* Tan. = Tannas, *atis,* = Tannate
- *. *a.* Tart. = Tartras, *atis,* = Tartrate.
- *. *b.* Tr., Tinct. = Tinctura, *ae,* = Tincture.
- *. *b.* Troch. = Trochiscus, *i,* = Troche.
- *. *b.* Ung = Unguentum, *i,* = Ointment.
- *. *a.* Val. = Valerianas, *atis,* = Valerianate.
- *. *b.* Vin. = Vinum, *i.* = Wine.

The prefixes *Bi. Hypo. Per, Pyro, Sesqui* and *Sub* do not alter the genitive ending; the English meaning taking the prefix.

*. — These nouns take the *Genitive* of the medicine. *Any noun not an oppositive qualifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive,* as *Quiniæ Sulphas, Tinctura Aloes, Vinum Colchici Ferri Chloridum.*

†.—These adjectives or participles agree with their nouns in gender, number and case, as *Tinctura* (noun, feminine gender, singular number), *Ammoniata* (participle, same), *Cuprum* (noun, neuter gender, singular number), *Ammoniatum* (participle, same).

a. — These nouns always follow, as *Lithia Citras*, *Potassii Tartras*.

b. — The nouns always precede, as *Aqua Ammoniae*, *Tinctura Arnicae*, *Infusum Digitalis*.

c. — These adjectives and participles are always placed after the medicine they limit but before the quantity taken, as *Pilulae Ferri Compositae*, *Liquor Iodonii Compositus*, *Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum*.

The verb **R**=Recipe (active verb, imperative mood, second person singular); *Quiniae* (any noun not an oppositive qualifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive); *Sulphatis* (the partitive genitive designates the whole of which a part is taken); *Unum* (the numeral adjective agreeing in gender, number and case with *Serupulum*); **M**=Misce (active verb, imperative mood, second person singular).

Number of Drops to a Fluid Drachm.

Acids. — Acetic, 120; Hydrocyanic Dil., 45; Muriatic, 54; Nitric, 84; Nitric Dil., 51; Sulphuric, 90; Sulphuric Arom., 120; Sulphuric Dil., 51.

Aether.—Sulphuric, 150.

Alcohol, 138; **Alcohol Dil.**, 120; **Fowler's Solution**, 57; **Oils**, Essential Oils of Vegetables, 120; **Tinctures**, of Vegetables, 120; of Iron, 132.

Vinegars, 78; *Waters*, distilled, 45; *Ammonia*, strong, 54; *Ammonia*, weak, 45.

Wines, 78; *Antimony*, 72; *Colchicum*, 75; *Opium*, 78.

The number of drops, however, depends largely on what kind of a receptacle dropped from.

Symbols Used in Prescription Writing.

gr. = Grain; gtt. = Drop; m = Minim; ℥ = Scruple; ℥ = Drachm; ℥ = Ounce; O = Pint; C = Gallon; lb = Pound.

The Roman Numerals are Used:

ss. = $\frac{1}{2}$; I. = 1; II. = 2; III. = 3; IV. = 4; V. = 5; VI. = 6; VII. = 7; VIII. = 8; IX. = 9; X. = 10; XX. = 20; XXX. = 30; XL. = 40; L. = 50; LX. = 60; LXX. = 70; LXXX. = 80; XC. = 90; C. = 100.

The increase above ten is usually expressed by adding the symbols for the corresponding notation to X, thus: "13" = XIII; "18" = XVIII; twenties, thirties etc., are expressed in a corresponding manner.

Table of Apothecaries' Weight.

gr., Granum, (<i>Grain</i>)	= a grain.
℥, Scrupulum, (<i>Scruple</i>)	= 20 grains.
℥, dr., Drachma, (<i>Drachm</i>)	= 60 grains.
℥, oz., Uncia, (<i>Ounce Troy</i>)	= 8 drachms.
lb, Libra, (<i>Pound</i>)	= 12 Troy ounces.

Measures by Capacity.

m., Minimum, (<i>Minim</i>)	= one-sixtieth part of fl. drachm.
gtt., Gutta, (<i>Drop</i>)	= usually $\frac{1}{2}$ minim.
fl. ℥ Fluidrachma, (<i>Fluid Drachm</i>)	= 60 minims.

f ^l 3 Fluiduncia, (<i>Fluid Ounce</i>)	= 8 fluid drachms.
O, Octarius, (<i>Pint</i>)	= 16 fluid ounces.
C, Congius, (<i>Gallon</i>)	= 8 pints.

Metric Weights.

1 Myriagramme	= 10,000 grammes.
1 Kilogramme	= 1,000 "
1 Hectogramme	= 100 "
1 Decagramme	= 10 "
1 Gramme	= the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at 4° C.
1 Decigramme	= one-tenth part of a gramme.
1 Centigramme	= one-hundredth part of a gramme.
1 Milligramme	= one-thousandth part of a gramme.

To make Decagrammes, move the decimal point one place to the left; Hectogrammes, move it two places to the left; Kilogrammes, move it three places to the left; Myriagrammes move it four places to the left.

To make Decigrammes, move the decimal point one place to the right; Centigrammes, move it two places to the right; Milligrammes, move it three places to the right.

Relation of the Metrical Measures to the Measures of the U. S. P.

One Myrialitre	= 2641-9	gallons.
" Kilolitre	= 264-19	"
" Hectolitre	= 26-419	"
" Decalitre	= 2-6419	"
" Litre	= 2-113	pints.
" Decilitre	= 3-381	fluid ounce.
" Centilitre	= 2-705	fluid drachms.
" Millilitre	= 16-231	minims.

INTRODUCTORY.

Metric System.

Equivalents.

Troy Weight.	Grams.	Troy Weight.	Grams.
Grain 1-60	0.001	Grains 80	5.18
" 1-30	0.002	" 90	5.83
" 1-20	0.003	" 96	6.22
" 1-16	0.004	" 100	6.48
" 1-12	0.005	" 120	7.75
" 1-10	0.006	" 150	9.72
" 1-8	0.008	" 160	10.37
" 1-6	0.011	" 180	11.66
" 1-4	0.016	" 200	12.96
" 1-3	0.022	" 340	15.55
" 1-2	0.032		
" 1	0.065	Drachms 6	23.3
" 2	0.13	" 8	31.1
" 3	0.19	" 10	38.9
" 4	0.26	" 12	46.6
" 5	0.32	" 14	54.4
" 6	0.39	" 16	62.2
" 8	0.52	" 20	77.7
" 10	0.65	" 24	93.
" 12	0.78		
" 15	0.97	Ounces 4	124.
" 16	1.04	" 5	155.
" 18	1.17	" 6	186.
" 20	1.29	" 7	217.
" 24	1.55	" 8	248.
" 30	1.94	" 9	279.
" 36	2.33	" 10	311.
" 40	2.59	" 12	372.
" 50	3.24	" 16	496.
" 60	3.89		

Capacity of Spoonfuls, etc.

Teaspoonful = $\text{̄}3\text{i}$; Dessertspoonful = $\text{̄}3\text{ii}$;
 Tablespoonful = $\text{̄}3\text{iv}$; Wineglassful = $\text{̄}3\text{iss-ii}$;
 Teacupful = $\text{̄}3\text{v}$; Breakfastcupful = $\text{̄}3\text{viii}$;
 Tumblerful = $\text{̄}3\text{x-xii}$.

MODES OF MEDICINAL INTRODUCTION.

Medicines whose actions are to be manifested at distant parts, require introduction into the *blood* or *internal fluids* of the body. The *solubility* of a medicine is the first requirement for its *absorption*, and without it a medicine can only act mechanically on a certain spot of contact.

Some medicines have a purely local action independent of absorption.

Medicines are introduced into the *blood* and *internal fluids* through :

I. **The External Integument**, by *friction*, as in Mercurial Inunction; by *application to the derma*, the epidermis being first removed by blistering; by *vapor baths*; by *hypodermic injections*.

II. **The Internal Integument**, by *application to the Broncho-pulmonary mucous membrane* of atomized medicines, medicinal vapors, etc.; by *application to the Gastro-intestinal mucous membrane*.

III. **The Veins and Arteries**, by *injections* of medicines directly into the venous circulation; by *transfusion*, which consists in introducing health blood or milk into the venous or arterial circulation.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES.

Based upon Headland.

Medicines are divided primarily into five great classes, viz:

Class I.—Hæmatics—pass into and exert an influence over the blood itself, causing a change; thus promoting a curative action,

either by supplying a deficiency, or destroying a morbid influence in the blood; counteracting chronic disorders.

The disease in which Hæmatics are used *originate in the blood*, either from a deficiency of some one or more of its constituents, or the presence of some morbid material causing a morbid process, the former illustrated by *Anæmia*, the latter by *Syphilis*, *Scrofula*, etc.

Hæmatics have both reconstructive and destructive action, both, however, tending towards a healthy blood standard.

Their effects are slowly produced, but are durable.

Class II.—Neurotics—pass through and from the blood (without causing a change in it, and being foreign it must pass out,) to the nerves or nerve centres, there exerting a marked but transitory influence.

They are rapid in their effects.

They act by contact with the nerves, but produce no lasting change in the nerve fibres.

They counteract the symptoms of temporary emergencies rather than the disease.

Class III.—Astringents—do not necessarily act in the blood, but passing to the muscular fibers cause their contraction thus preventing hemorrhage, diminishing secretion, and giving tone to the muscular system, capillary vessels, circulatory vessels, glands, ducts, stomach, and intestines.

Their actions are plainly evinced.

They contract the involuntary as well as the voluntary muscular fibers; in the former their actions are slower but more durable. Mostly all have the power of coagulating albumen.

In large doses they are usually irritant and poisonous.

The same results of action may be obtained by direct application to the muscular fibers.

Class IV.—Eliminatives—pass into the blood and through it, to find exit by the glands, which they excite to the performance of their functions.

They include all medicines which tend in a direct manner to increase secretion, thus evacuating certain materials which should not remain in the system.

Powerful Eliminatives when given in excess may produce congestion and thus diminish secretion.

Class V.—Topicals—act locally wherever they are applied.

Class I.—Hæmatics

are divided into two great divisions, viz:

DIV. A. — RESTORATIVES — are by nature in the blood, and in it may be found substances resembling them.

They supply or cause to be supplied a material wanting in the blood, and while remaining there cure, or tend to cure the disease dependent on the want.

DIV. B. — CATALYTICS — are antagonistic to certain diseases by counteracting a morbid influence in the blood; but being foreign to the blood they must pass out of the system.

Class I. — Div. A. — Restoratives — are divided into six orders, viz:

Order 1. — Aliments — are all the substances naturally required by the animal body, to supply growth, repair waste, and maintain the various functions at a healthy standard, viz: Nitrogenous and Nonnitrogenous Foods.

Order 2. — Acids — are not unnatural to the blood existing there in a state of combination.

An acid on entering the blood combines with an alkali, thus reducing the basic and increasing the acid matter.

Acids if not sufficiently diluted act corrosively upon the mucous membrane, also have caustic and astringent actions.

They may remain in the blood after combination or may pass off in the urine, supplying the place of a natural acid which thus can be retained in the system.

They correct Phosphatic Urine.

Vegetable acids decompose in the system. .

They embrace all Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Acids.

Order 3. — Alkalies — are Restoratives when there is an excess of acid in the system.

They preserve the neutrality of the blood, and prevent fibrine from coagulating.

They are useful in a tendency to lithic deposit.

They are: Ammonia, Calcium, Lithium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, their Carbonates, neutral Acetates, Citrates, and Tartrates.

Order 4. — Tonics—increase the appetite and muscular strength, improve general health, and a curative action on marsh miasmas, and produce a marked excitement on all vital functions.

There is probably in the blood or system a substance identical with Quinine (*Animal Quinine*).

Quinine and other bitter principles are not excreted unless given in excessive doses.

They are: Apiol, Aletris, Absinthium, Bebeeria, Cascarilla, Columba, Cornus Florida, Cinchonia, Cinchonidia, Chiretta, Cusparia, Coptus, Cotula, Cimicifuga, Eucalyptus Glob., Fräsera, Gentiana, Lupulus, Menyanthes, Quinia, Quinidia, Quassia, Quercus, Rheum, Sabbatia, Simaruba, Salicin, Taraxacum, Xanthorrhiza.

Order 5. — Chalybeates — are slow to act but lasting in their effects.

They supply a deficiency in the Hæmatosin or coloring matter of the blood corpuscles, one of the most important constituents of the blood.

They cure Anæmia and may benefit or cure other diseases where Anæmia is a prominent symptom; they also promote appetite.

Salts of Iron passing through a gland are more or less astringent, particularly the Sulphate and Chloride.

They are contra-indicated in Plethora, especially where hemorrhagic diathesis exists.

They are: Iron and its various preparations, and the Chalybeate Waters, except the Ferrocyanide which is not restorative.

Order 6. — Solvents — are agents which are employed to hold in solution insoluble substances, which are precipitated when there is a deficiency of solvent material in the system. They are divided into two divisions:

a) *Antilithics* — embrace all Carbonates and Neutral Salts; Vegetable Acids, Borate, Biborate and Phosphate of Sodium; Boracic Acid, and the Benzoate of Lithium.

b) *Antiphosphatics* — embraces all the Mineral and Vegetable Acids, Sour Fruits.

Class I. — Div. B. Catalytics — are divided into eight orders, viz:

Order 1. — Antiphlogistics — counteract in a most direct way inflammatory processes, diminish fibrine in the blood, retard or prevent plastic lymph effusions, and impoverish the blood.

They are to be given in sthenic and acute but not in asthenic inflammations.

They are: Antimonial, Alkalies, Mercurials, and Salines.

Order 2. — Antisyphilitics — subdue or counteract a syphilitic poison in the system.

They are: Mercury and its various preparations, Iodide of Potassium and the various preparations of Iodine, preparations of Gold and Platinum.

Syphilitic Tonics are; Aralia Bark, Agave, Cinchona and its various preparations. Colotropis, Phytolacca, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia.

Order 3. — Antiscrofulitics — are medicines which subdue a scrofulitic toxæmia.

They are: Aluin, Barium, Bromine, Bromides, Burdock, Chondrus, Chlorine, Chlorides, Gold, Iodine, Iodides, Mercury, Potassium, Yellow Parilla.

Order 4. — Antiarthritics — are medicines which subdue or tend to subdue an influence in the blood which causes Diabetis, Oxaluria, Lithic deposit in the Urine and articular disorders, *i. e.* Gout and Rheumatism.

They are: Colchicum, Cimicifuga, Citric Acid, Guaiac, Iodide of Potassium, Mercurials, Nitric and Nitro-Muriatic Acids, Salicylic Acid, Salicylates of Sodium or Potassium, Trimethylamine.

Order 5. — Antiscorbutics — are medicines which counteract the peculiar blood deterioration causing Scurvy or Purpura.

They are : Citric Acid, Calotropis Acetosella, Lactic Acid, Lemon Juice, Fresh Vegetables, Phosphoric Acid.

Order 6. — Antiperiodics — are antagonistic to the peculiar aërial or malarial poisons of the blood.

They are : Preparations of Arsenic, Alum, Cornin, Cornus Florida, Apiol, Bebeeria Peruvian Bark and its various alkaloids, Willow, Salicin, Eucalyptus Globulus.

Order 7. — Anticonvulsives — are correctives against certain convulsive disorders dependent upon blood deterioration.

They are : Preparations of Arsenic, Copper, Lead Silver and Zinc.

Order 8. — Antisquamics — are correctives to certain skin diseases due to the existence in the blood of certain poisons or peculiar morbid conditions which must either be eliminated or counteracted.

They are : Preparations of Arsenic, Sulphur and its combinations, Pitch, Tar, American Spikenard, Carbolic Acid.

Class II.—Neurotics.

are divided into three great divisions, viz :

DIV. A. — STIMULANTS — pass into the blood and thence to the nerves or nerve centres, acting so as to exalt nerve force in general or particular.

DIV. B. — NARCOTICS—first exalt nerve force and afterwards depress it.

They also have a special action on the intellectual part of the brain.

DIV. C. — SEDATIVES — directly depress nervous force, either in general or particular.

Their action for a time is very energetic, deranging or destroying nervous power.

They have little or no effect upon the intellectual part of the brain, but act on the organic functions which are necessary to life.

Class II. — Div. A. — Stimulants — are divided into two orders, viz:

Order 1. — General Stimulants—exalt nervous force in general, invigorate the circulation, and increase the force and frequency of the pulse.

In proper doses they stimulate the sympathetic nerves of the stomach, and other viscera, and thus improve digestion.

In large doses they may act as irritants.

They exalt the animal functions of the brain along with other nervous forces.

They are: a) *Mineral Substances*—Ammonia and its Carbonates, Phosphorus.

b) *Vegetable Substances*—*Volatile Oils* of Cloves, Nutmeg, Cinnamon. Cassia, Sassafras, Rue, Buchu, Canella, Valerian, Mustard, Hops, Cajuput, Pimenta, Juniper, Turpentine, Cardamom, Wintergreen, Penny Royal; *Acrid Principles* of Senega, Horse Radish, Cascarilla, Serpentaria, Pepper, Ginger, Contrayerva, Capsicum, Mezereum: *Resinous Principles* of Guaiac, Mastiche, Olibanum, Myrrh, Elemi, Copaiba, Peru, Tolu, Assafoetida, Ammoniacum, Storax, Pine, Benzoin.

c) *Animal Substances*—Musk. Castor.

Order 2. — Special Stimulants — do not affect the whole nervous system, but particular nerves or sets of nerves.

They are more energetic in their actions than General Stimulants.

They are: Strychnia, Veratrum Viride, Borax, Rue, Brucia, Toxicodendron, Ergot, Savine, Uva Ursi.

Class II.—Div. B.—Narcotics—are divided into three orders, viz:

Order 1. — Inebriants — primarily resemble Stimulants.

They exhilarate the nervous system, quicken the pulse and enliven the mental faculties.

Secondarily, they depress the heart's action (except in the cases of Tobacco and Lobelia), and cause general disturbance of all the intellectual functions of the brain.

They are: Chloroform, Alcohol, Ether, Lobelia, Wine, Camphor, Indian Hemp, Tobacco.

Order 2. — Soporifics — at first quicken the pulse and excite the mental faculties, afterwards produce drowsiness and sleep in which the mind may remain active with the special senses entirely suspended in sleep.

They relieve pain, relax the muscular system, and may cause death by arresting respiration.

They are: Opium, Lactuca, Hops, Nutmegs.

Order 3.—Delirants—somewhat resemble Sedatives, having a sedative action on the heart and circulation.

They dilate the pupils of the eye, excite and derange the functions of the mind, volition and the five senses.

In large doses they produce delirium.

They are: Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Stramonium.

Class II —Div. C.—Sedatives - are divided into two orders, viz:

Order 1.— General Sedatives—exert a like depressing influence on all nerves or nerve centres.

They have no primary stimulating effect, nor any action upon the intellectual part of the brain.

They are: Prussic Acid, Creasote, Aconite, Conium, Woorara, Calabar, Bean, Colchicum, Bromide of Potassium.

Order 2.—Special Sedatives—are similar in action to the former, but their actions are more localized, affecting only certain parts of the nervous system.

They are: Ipecac, Antimonials, Digitalis.

Class III. — Astringents

are divided into two divisions, viz :

DIV. A — MINERAL ASTRINGENTS.— Many of these have been classed with Restoratives and Catalytics.

They also act as styptics, by being able to coagulate the albumen of the blood, when applied to bleeding surfaces.

They produce contraction of the muscular fibres and living tissues.

Most of them when in a concentrated form act as Eschatotics, therefore they should be diluted, thus stimulating instead of destroying vital action.

They are: Muriatic, Nitric, Nitro-Muriatic, and Sulphuric Acids; Acetate, Carbonate, Nitrate, Oxide, and Subacetate or Lead; Chloride and Sulphate of Iron, Acetate and Sulphate of Zinc, Alum, Sulphate of Copper, Corrosive Sublimate.

DIV. B.—VEGETABLE ASTRINGENTS—are Gallic and Tannic Acids, Catechu, Kino, Logwood, Galla, Pipsissewa, Cornus Florida, Geum, Frostwort, Rhatany, Bistort, Liverwort, Alum Root, Bugleweed, Blackberry, Quercus, Sumach, Black Alder, Tormentilla, Elm Bark, Willow.

Class IV. — Eliminatives

are divided into seven divisions, viz :

DIV. A. — SIALAGOGUES—are medicines which increase the flow of saliva, but they are seldom employed for that purpose.

They are : Mercury, Iodine—its preparations and combinations, Chloride of Potassium, Tobacco, Blue Flag, Jaborandi, Beth Root, Xanthoxylum, Sweet Flag, Pellitory.

DIV. B. — EMETICS—*Systemic*—produce vomiting.

They are: Apomorphia, Ipecac, Tartar Emetic, Senega, Bastard Ipecac.

DIV. C. — EXPECTORANTS — promote the flow and ejection of fluids from the lungs.

They are: Antimony, Ipecac, Ammonia, Turpentine, Camphor, Assafetida, Senega, Tolu, Squill, Milk Weed, Serpentaria, Benzoic Acid, Dragon Root, Ammoniacum, Pleurisy Root, Benzoin, Black Snakeroot, Inula, Lobelia, Sorax, Tar.

DIV. D. — CATHARTICS — increase the secretions from the linings of the bowels, and the evacuations from the intestines.

They are: *a) Vegetable Cathartics* — Aloes, American Senna, Butterfly Weed, Milk Weed, Bear's Foot, Bael, Benne and Castor Oils, Black Hellebore, Balmony, Burdock, Butternut, Gamboge Senna, Cevadilla, Celandine, Elaterium, Elder, Jalap, Manna, Horehound, Menyanthes, Poke Root, Flax Seed Oil, Colocynth, Scammony, Croton Oil, Rhubarb, Taraxacum, Wahoo, Wild Potato, Podophyllum.

b) Mineral Cathartics — Acetates of Magnesium and Potassium, Sulphates of Sodium and Potassium; Carbonate, Citrate and Chloride of Magnesium; Sulphur, Rochelle Salts, Citrate of Sodium, Calomel, Blue Mass, Mercurial Chalk.

DIV. E.—CHOLAGOGUES—stimulate the action of the liver and increase the evacuation of bile: all cathartics act indirectly as chologogues.

They are: Mercury. Taraxacum. Aloes. Rhubarb, Chrysophanic Acid, Culver's Root, Podophyllum.

DIV. F.—DIAPHORETICS—promote the secretion and exhalation from the surface of the skin.

They are: Opium, James' Powder, Button-Snakeroot, Jaborandi, Juniper, Aralia Bark, Camphor, Guaiac, Ammonia. Alcoholic Drinks, Boneset, Inula, Lobelia. Solution of Chloride of Lime; Citrate, Nitrate, and Ferrocyanide of Potassium; Burdock, Butterfly Weed, Saffron, Safflower, Sabina, Cajuput Oil, Serpentina, Prickly Ash.

DIV. G.—DIURETICS—increase the flow of urine.

They are: Water, Digitalis, Broom, Squill; Acetate. Bicarbonate, and Bitartrate of Potassium; Sweet Spirits of Nitre. Liq. Ammonia Acetatis, Juniper, Cantharides, Colchicum, Belladonna. Pipsissiwa, Copaiba, Cubebs, Fleabane, Hemidesmus, Solution of Chloride of Lime. Mezereum, Pareira. Parsley, Turpentine, Tar Water, Senega; Acetate. Borate. and Sulphate of Sodium; Chimaphila, Taraxacum.

Class V. — Topicals

are divided into six divisions, viz:

DIV. A.—ANTISEPTICS—prevent putrifaction.

They are: Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, Creasote, Carbolic Acid. Salicylic Acids, Salicin; Thymic, Boracic, and Benzoic Acids; Benzoin.

DIV. B. — RUBEFACIENTS—cause heat and redness of the skin; if prolonged may produce vesication.

They are: White and Black Mustard, Arnica, Burgundy Pitch, Canada Pitch, Camphor, Ammonia, Euphorbium, Turpentine.

DIV. C. — EPISPASTICS—excite inflammation and vesication of the skin.

They are: Cantharides, Mezereum.

DIV. D. — ESCHAROTICS — destroy the tissues to which they are applied.

They are; Nitric, Sulphuric, and Muriatic Acids; Nitrate of Silver; Nitrate, Chloride, and Iodide of Zinc; Caustic Potash, Chromic Acid, Acid Nit. of Mercury, Carbolic Acid.

DIV. E.—EMOLLIENTS, DEMULCENTS, and PROTECTIVES — soften or soothe irritated surfaces, protect abrasions, etc.

They are: Glycerine, Collodion, Liq. Guttæ Perchæ, Chondrus, Cetraria, Acacia, Tragacanth, Sassafras, Flax Seed, Slippery Elm Bark, Liquorice, Poultices.

DIV. F. — ANTHELMINTICS—poison or debilitate worms in the alimentary canal, thus rendering them more easy of expulsion; or they may have a mechanical action in their removal.

They are; Absinthium, Areca Nut, Azedarach, Mugwort, White Indian Hemp, Koosso, Balmony, Chenopodium, Filix Mas, Bears Foot, Sabadilla, Santonica, Santonin, Spigelia, Rottlera, Matricaria, Cowhage, Pepo, Powdered Tin, Tanacetum, Turpentine, Geoffroya Inermis.

DIV. G. — ANTIPARASITICS—destroy parasites in the skin or vermin upon it.

They are: Mercurial Ointments, Chrysophanic Acid Ointment, Tobacco Lotions, Cocculus Indicus, Sulphur Ointment.

POSOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL TABLES.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Abscess Root.				
Absinthium. <i>ii</i> .	grs. 15-40.	1.00	2 60	See Polemonaria Repens.
" Extractum.	grs. 2-8.	0 13	0 50	Wormwood. Anthelmintic. Antispasmodic; Stimulant Tonic.
" Ext. Fluidum	gtt. 10-40.	0 32	1 30	In Debility of Digestive System, Gout, Chronic Leucorrhœa.
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-8.	0 65	0 25	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	
Acacia. <i>æ</i>	Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Gum Arabic</i> Demulcent, Emolient, Vehicle. In Mucous Memb. Inflammation.
" Mucilago.	Do.	----	----	
" Syrupus.	Do.	----	----	See Amyris.
Accitillo Bark.				
Acetonum. <i>i</i> .	gtt. 10-20.	0 65	1 30	Anthelmintic. In Rheumatism
Acetosella, <i>æ</i> .	grs. 8-30.	0 50	2.00	Wood or Sheep Sorrel. Antiscroph
Acetum. <i>i</i> .	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Vinegar. Refrigerant, Antiscorbatic, Astringent.
" Distillatum.	Do.	10.	10.	Yarrow. Astringent, Aromatic
Achillea. <i>æ</i> .	grs. 15-40.	1.00	2 60	Emmenagogue, Hæmostatic
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0 32	1 00	Tonic In Mucous Hemorrhages.
" Ext. Fluidum	gtt. 20-60.	0 65	2 00	
" Oleum.	gtt. 10-20.	0 32	0 65	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

A

Acidum. <i>z</i>					
" Hydriodic. Dil.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Same as the Iodides.	
" Hydrobromic. Dil.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	Same as the Bromides.	
" Hydrocyanic. <i>z</i> . Dil.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	2.00		
" Hydrocyanic. <i>z</i> . Dil.	gtt. 15, cautiously.	0.085	0.43	<i>Dilute Prussic Acid</i> . Violent Poison. General Sedative, Topical Anæsthetic, Antispasm. Antiphosphatic. In Dyspepsia. <i>Hydrochloric</i> . Alterative, Antialkali, Antiphosphatic, Escharotic.	
" Lacticum. <i>z</i> .	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00		
" Muriacicum. <i>z</i> . Dil.	Externally. gtt. 5-30.	----	----		
" Nitricum. <i>z</i> .	Externally. gtt. 2-20.	----	----	Corrosive Poison, Escharotic. Alterative, Antilithic.	
" Nitro-Muriaticum. <i>z</i> . Dil.	Externally. gtt. 2-20.	0.15	1.50	Antilithic, Antiphosphatic, Antisyphilitic.	
" Oleicum. <i>z</i> .	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1. dil.	0.14	1.40	Mercurial and Zinc Solvent. Antiphlogistic, Sedative.	
" Oxalicum. <i>z</i> .	----	0.015	0.065		
" Perchloric.	Rarely internally. gtt. 10-60. dil.	----	----	Antiscorbutic. Astringent. Nerve Tonic. In Brain Softening.	
" Phosphoricum. <i>z</i> . Glac. Dil.	----	0.65	4.00		
" Picricum.	----	----	----	Carbazotic Acid.	
" Pyrogallie.	----	----	----		

" Salicylicum. <i>z.</i>	grs. 6-60.	0.40	4.00	Antipyretic, Antiperiodic, Antiseptic. A most efficient remedy in Acute Rheumatism, reducing temperature pain, and cutting short the disease.
" Sclerotinic.	-----	----	----	<i>Amber Acid.</i> Antispasmodic.
" Succinicum. <i>z.</i>	grs. 3-8.	0.20	0.50	Corrosive Poison, Escharot.
" Sulphuricum. <i>z.</i>	Externally.	----	----	Astringent, Antiphosphati
" " Arom.	gtt. 10-30. dil.	0.75	2.30	Refrigerant.
" " Dil.	Do,	Do.	Do.	
" Sulphurosum. <i>z.</i>	gtt. 5-60. dil.	0.32	4.00	[tatio] Antiparasitic. Arrests fermei
" Tannicum. <i>z.</i>	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	
" " Glycer	gtt. 10-60.	0.65	4.00	
" " Suppos.	In rectum.	----	----	
" " Troch.	gr. 1 in each.	----	----	
" " Ung.	Externally.	----	----	
" Tartaricum. <i>z.</i>	grs. 8-60.	0.50	4.00	In Relaxed Conditions of Uvul
" Thymicum. <i>z.</i>	Externally.	----	----	(grs. 30 to 3i) and Muc. Meml.
" Valerianicum. <i>z.</i>	grs. 3-8.	0.20	0.50	Antiseptic, Refrigerant.
Aconiti Folia	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	<i>Thymol.</i> Antiseptic, Substitut
" " Ext.	gr. 1/6-1/2.	0.01	0.032	for Carbolic.
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 2-6.	0.065	0.20	Same as Valeriana.
" " Tinct.	gtt. 8-20.	0.25	0.65	<i>Aconite.</i> Anodyne, Antiphlogis
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	tic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.
" Radix.	gr. 1/2-1.	0.032	0.065	General Sedative. Subdue
				Fever and Pulse. In all case
				where frequent pulse, hot dry
				skin. Sudden suppression of

Medical.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

A

Aconiti Radix Ext. " " Ext. Fl.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. gtt. 1-4.	0.008 0.032	0.015 0.13	Menses. Catarrhal and Fib- rinous Pneumonia, Acute Ton- sillitis, Pharyngitis, counterin- dicated in Asthenic cases. Locally in Fac'l Neuralgias, ap- plied along course of nerve. (Ext. 1 in 4.)
" " Tinct.	gtt. 2-8.	0.065	0.26	
" " Ung.	Externally.	---	---	
" Emplastrum.	Do.	---	---	
Aconitia. \mathcal{Z} .	Do.	---	---	See Cimicifuga. Baneberry, Vermifuge Irritant, Emeto Cathartic. Baobab.
" Unguentum.	Do.	---	---	
Aconitin.	gr. 1-20-1-10.	0.003	0.006	
Actaea Racemosa.	-----	---	---	
" Rubra.	-----	---	---	Lard. Emollient. Maiden Hair, Refrigerant. In Pectoral Complaints. Horse Chestnut. Antiperiodic, Sedative in Coughs. Buck Eye Bark.
" Spicata.	-----	---	---	
Adonsonia Digitata.	Ad lib.	---	---	
Adeps. Adipis.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
Adiantum. \mathcal{Z} Ext Fl.	gtt. 30-60.	1.0.	Do.	Ether. Antispasmodic, Anæ- sthetic, Diffusible Stimulant Inebriant. Sedative, safe An- æsthetic, but is nauseating.
Aesculus. \mathcal{Z} Hippocas- tanea. \mathcal{Z} Ext. Fl.	grs. 20-60. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	1.30 2.00	4.00 4.00	
" Glabra. Fl. E.	gtt. 3-6.	0.10	0.20	
Aether. \mathcal{Z} .	gtt. 10--fl. dr. 1.	0.25	4.00	
" Aceticus.	gtt. 10--fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.25	2.00	
" Chloric.	-----	---	---	
" Fortior.	gtt. 10--fl dr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.25	2.00	
" Hydrobromic.	-----	---	---	

" Iodic.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -2.	0.65	8.00	<i>Sweet Spirits of Nitre.</i> Diuretic.
" Nitrosi Spts.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.50	4.00	<i>Hoffman's Anodyne.</i> (Ether ʒiv ,
" Spiritus Comp.				Alcohol ʒvii , Etherial Oil ʒiii).
" Sulphuricus.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Used in Gastralgia, Angina
" Valerianic.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pectoris. Stimulates the
				Heart's action.
Agave, es. Ameri-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>American Aloes.</i> Antisyphilitic,
cana, æ. Tinct.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	Diuretic.
Agericus, i. Albus, i.	grs. 4-15.	0.25	1.00	<i>Spunk.</i> Cathartic.
" Ignarius, i.	Externally.	----	----	To Leech Bites, Cuts, etc.
Agrimonia, æ. Eupa-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Common Agrimony.</i> <i>Cockle Burr.</i>
toria, æ. Ext.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	Astringent, Corroberant. Used
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	in relaxed conditions.
Ailanthus, i. Glandu-	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	<i>Tree of Heaven.</i> Anthelmintic.
losa, æ Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Used in Tape Worm.
Ajuga, æ. Cham-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Ground Pine.</i> Stimulant. In
æpitys, yos. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr 1-2.	Do.	Do.	Rheumatism, Gout.
Akazga.	----			<i>Wild African ordeal poison,</i>
Albumen, inis.	ʒ 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Similar to Cod Liver Oil.
Alcohol. indeclin.	----	----	----	<i>Spiritus Rectificatus.</i> Br. P.
" Amylicum.	----	----	----	<i>Fusel Oil.</i> Poison.
" Dilutum.	----	----	----	<i>Spiritus Tenuior.</i>
" Fortius.	----	----	----	<i>Stronger Alcohol.</i>
Alcornoque, es.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Astringent, Febrifuge.
Aletris, idis.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	<i>Star Grass.</i> Bitter Tonic. In

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Aletris Extractum.	grs. 1-3.	0.65	0.20	Chronic Dyspepsia and Rheumatism. In large doses causes Nausea. Slightly Narcotic.
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 10-30.	0.32	1.00	Like other Bitter Tonics.
" " Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Water Plantain. Used in Urinary Disorders, Chorea.
Aletrin.	grs. 1-3.	0.65	0.20	Alkenet Root.
Alisma. \mathcal{z} . Plantago. \mathcal{z} .	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	Winter Cherry.
ago. \mathcal{z} is. Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-60.	Do.	Do	Hedge Garlic.
Alkana.	-----	---	---	Garlic. Diuretic. Expectorant.
Alkekengi.	-----	---	---	Rubefacient, Stomachic, Gen. Stimulant.
Alliaria Officin.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.0	8.00	See Pimenta.
Allium. \mathcal{z} i.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See Amygdala.
" Ext. Fluidum	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	Speckled Alder. Astringent, Alterative, Emetic.
" Syrupus.	-----	---	---	Common Alder. Astringent Gar- gle in Sore Throat, Alterative in Scrofula.
Allspice.	-----	---	---	Common European Alder.
Almond.	-----	---	---	Aloes. Cathartic, Cholagogue.
Alnus. \mathcal{z} . Nicana. \mathcal{z} .	As gargle.	---	---	
" Rubra. \mathcal{z} .	grs. 6-20.	0.40	1.30	
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	
" Serrulata \mathcal{z}	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	
" Glutinosa.	-----	---	---	
Alnuin.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	
Aloe. es. Barbadensis.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	

Capensis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Emmenagogue. Strengthens the peristaltic action of the large intestine. In small doses acts as a tonic. Usually combined with Hyoscyamus to prevent its griping. Sulphas of Iron increases its action and prevents its griping. Used in Consumption, Jaundice, Hæmorrhoids, Dyspepsia, Amœnorrhœa. To be avoided in acute Hæmorrhoids or local inflammation of large intestine. From 6 to 12 hours in acting.
Extractum.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	
" Pur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.50	2.00	
et Assafoet. Pil.	2-5 Pills.	----	----	
et Canelle Pulv.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
et Ferri Pil.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	
et Mastiches Pil.	1-4 Pills.	----	----	
et Myrrhæ Pil.	3-6 Pills.	----	----	
" Tinct.	fl. dr. 1 2.	----	----	
Pilulæ.	1-4 Pills.	4.00	8.00	
Pulv. Comp.	grs. 10-20.	----	----	
Purificata.	grs. 2-8.	0.65	1 30	
Socotrina. æ.	Do.	0.13	0.50	
Suppositoria.	In rectum.	Do.	Do.	
Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-8.	----	----	
Vinum.	fl. dr. 1-3.	8.00	32.00	
Aloin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	4.00	12.00	
Alstonia Scholaris.	-----	0.032	0.13	
Althæa. æ.	Ad lib.	----	----	
" Decoctum.	Do.	----	----	
" Ext. Fl.	3 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
Alumen. inis. (Alum)	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	
Aluminium vi.				
" Acetas.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.35	Dita Bark. Marsh Mallow. Demulcent. In irritation of a Mucous Memb. See Aluminium et Ammon. Sulph. Aluminium. Alum is an Astringent, Antispasmodic. Used in Alum.] Asthma, Hæmoptisis.
" et Ammon. Sul	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	

Ammoniaë Aqua.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Water of Ammonia. Antacid.
" " Fort.	Externally.	----	----	General Stimulant in cases of
" Linimentum.	Do.			Exhaustion and Debility, Di-
" Spiritus.	gtt. 10-40, dil.	0.50	2.00	uretic and Diaphoretic in
" " Arom.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	fevers. Useful Expectorant
Ammonium. vi.				<i>Ammonium.</i>] in Bronchitis,
" Acetatis Liq.	fl. dr. 1/2-4.	2.00	16.00	<i>Spirits of Mindererus.</i>] Pneumo-
" Arsenias.	gr. one-twenti-	0.003	0.005	nia, Typhoid Conditions. The
	eth to one-			stronger preparations are Irri-
	twelfth.			tants. The Chloride is sooth-
" Benzoas.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	ing, and cools the skin, used
" Bicarbonas.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	locally in cases of Neuralgia.
" Bisulphas.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	and Myalgia. The Borate is
" Bisulphis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	very useful in Cystitis and
" Carbozoas.	grs. 1/4-2.	0.016	0.13	Bladder Affections. The Bro-
" Boras.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	mide like the Brom. Potass.
" Bromidum.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	The Picrate useful in Hooping
" " Elixir.	gtt. 10 in fl. dr. 1	0.65	4.00	Cough. The Sulphurits and
" Carbazoas.	grs. 1/4-2.	0.016	0.13	<i>Picrate.</i>] Sulphites the same as
" Carbolas.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	those of Potass. and Soda.
" Carbonas.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	Sulphide prevents pus forma-
" Chloridum.	grs. 3-20.	Do.	1.30	tion and the Sulphite fermen-
" " Purif.	grs. 3-15.	Do.	1.00	tation. The Valerinate is
" Citratis. Liq.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	very useful in Nervous Dis-
" Hypophosphis	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	orders. Ammonia is one of
" Hyposulphis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>the component parts of strong liniments. Benzoate where there is Phosphatic Urine. See Carbazoa.] Vapor of Am- monia in Syncope and Coryza. Phosphate in Rheumatism. Liquor of the Acetate is one of the best Diaphoretics. Am- monia in general is a Stimu- lant, stimulating the heart's action, also Ganglionic and Spinal Systems. Increases tone of nervous System.</i>
<i>Ammonii.</i>				
" Iodidum.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
" Nitras.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	
" Phosphas.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
" Picras.	grs. ¼-1.	0.015	0.065	
" Salicylas.	grs. 2-20.	0.13	1.30	
" Succinas.	grs. 2-5.	10.	0.32	
" Sulphas.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	
" Sulphis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Sulpho-Carbol	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	
" Sulphuretum	grs. ⅛-3.	0.008	0.20	
" Tartras.	gtt. 10-40.	0.35	1.40	
" Tinct. Comp.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	
" Valerianas.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
Ampelopsis. <i>is.</i> Quin- quefolia, Ext. Fl.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	<i>American Ivy. Virginia Creep- er. Alterative, Absorbent, Ex- pectorant, Stimulant, Tonic.</i>
Ampelopsin.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Bitter Almonds. The Oil of Bit- ter Almonds acts similarly to Prussic Acid.</i>
Amygdala. <i>æ.</i> Amara.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	
" " " Aqua.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	
" " " Ol.	gtt. ¼-½.	0.015	0.032	
" Dulcis.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	<i>Sweet Almonds. Emollient, Se- dative in Pectoral Affections,</i>
" Oleum Express.				

Amygdalæ Mistura. " Syrupus.	fl. oz. ½-1. fl. dr. 1-4.	16.00 4.00	32.00 16.00	Vehicle for Cough Medicines.
Amygdalus, i. Per- sica. æ. " Tr.	5 l. gtt. 1-5 grs. 6-30. gtt. 1-5.	---- ---- 0.03 0.40 0.03	---- ---- 0.15 2.00 0.15	<i>Peach Leaves.</i> Used as a flavor and like Sweet Almonds.
Amyl. Acetate. " Iodide. " Nitrite. " Valerianate.	Ad. lib. dr. 1-4.	---- 4.00	---- 16.00	<i>Amyl.</i> Inhaled in Asthma. An- gina Pectoris, somewhat of an Antispasmodic. Iodide less irritating than the Iodine.
Amylum, i. " Iodidum.	gtt. 5-15.	0.20	0.60	<i>Starch.</i> Demulcent, Nutrative.
Anacardium, ii. Occi- dentale, Oleum. " Orientalis.	----- ----- Externally.	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	<i>Caschew Nut.</i> Diuretic. In Drop- sies, Urinary Diseases.
Amyris. Andromeda Arbor. Anemone. es. Praten- sis. is. Ext. " " Ext. Fl. " " Tinct.	grs. 1-3. grs. ½-1½. gtt. 2-6. gtt. 30-90. grs. ½-1. grs. 5-30. fl. dr. 1-4. gtt. 2-4 dr. ⅓-1½. Do.	0.065 0.032 0.065 1.00 0.032 0.32 4.00 0.065 2.00 Do.	0.20 0.10 0.20 3.00 0.065 2.00 16.00 0.13 6.00 Do.	<i>Accitillo Bark</i> <i>Sorrel Tree.</i> To ulcers. <i>Pulsatilla,</i> <i>Meadow Anemone.</i> Emmenagogue, Alterative. In Catarrhal, Affections of Nares Fauces, Larynx, Urinary Pas- sage and Intestines. <i>Dill Seed.</i> Common Aromatic. Seldom used in this country.
Anemonin. Anethum, i. " Aqua. " Oleum. Angelica. æ. " Ext. Fluidum.				<i>Angelica.</i> Tonic, Stimulant. In Flatulent Colic.



Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.



Angustura. æ.	grs. 8-30.	0 50	2.00	Angustura, <i>Cuspariæ Cortex.</i>
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 15-60.	Do.	Do.	Tonic, Stimulant. In Hepatic
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Disorders, Dysentery, Diar-
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4 00	8.00	rhea.
Anilin Sulphas.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
Anisum. i.	grs. 10-30.	0 65	2.00	Anise. Carminative, Stimulant
" Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	In Flatulent Colic. Prevents
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-8.	0.065	0.25	gripping of purging medicines.
" Spiritus.	gtt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	
Anthemis. dis.	dr. 1½-2.	2.00	8.00	Chamomile. The Oil has a pow-
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	erful lowering action on the
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1½-1.	2.00	4.00	reflex irritability of the spinal
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	cord. Antispasmodic.
" Oleum.	gtt 2-10.	0 65	0.32	[<i>alis.</i> Expecto- rant.
Antimonial Powder.	grs. 2-10.	0 13	0.65	James' Powder, <i>Pulv. Antimoni-</i>
Antimonium. ii.	-----	-----	-----	<i>Antimony.</i> Alterative, Anti-
" Chloridum	grs 1/8-1/2.	0.008	0.032	phlogistic, Emetic, Expecto-
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	-----	-----	rant, Spec. Sedative. In first
" et Potass. Tart.	grs. 1/8-3.	0 008	0.20	<i>Tartar Emetic.</i>] stage of Acute
" Iodidum.	gr. 1/4-1.	0 016	0.065	Nasal, Pharyngeal or Bronch-
" Oxysulphuret.	grs. 1/2-2.	0.032	0 13	ial Catarrh, Acute Inflamma-
" Oxidum.	gr. 1-3.	0. 65	0.20	tion and Febrile Diseases,
" Pilula Comp.	1-3 Pills.	----	----	Spasmodic Asthma with de-



" Pulv. Co.	-----	0.32	0.13	James Powder.] ficient secretion. Sedative to heart and circulation. (Tartar Emetic 3i in 3v.)
" Sulphas.	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.25	
" Sulphuretum.	Externally.	----	----	
" Unguentum.	gtt. 10 - fl.dr. 1.	0.35	4.00	
" Vinum.	gtt. 3-6.	0.10	0.20	
Apiol.	-----	----	----	See Petroselinum.
Apium Grav.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Celery Seeds.
Apocynum. i. Androsæmifolium Ext	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	Dog's Banc, Bitter Root. Alterative, Diaphoretic. In large doses Emetic. In Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Debility.
" " Ext. Fl	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	Indian Hemp. Cathartic, Emetic, Expectorant.
" " Tinct	fl. dr 1/2-2.	2.00	8.00	is a prompt Emetic.
" Cannabinum	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	See Pyrus Malas.
Apocynin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Water (Distilled.)
Apomorphia. æ.	gr. one-thirtieth to 1/4.	0.002	0.016	" (Spring.) (River.)
Apple Tree Bark.	Ad. lib.	----	----	Goa Powder. Applied to skin where Tinea and Itching.
Aqua. æ. (Dist.)	Do.	----	----	Dwarf Elder. Diuretic. Used in Dropsies.
" (Font.) (Fluv.	Externally.	----	----	False or American Sarsaparilla.
Araroba.	Do	----	----	Alterat. Diaphoretic, Stimul.
" Ung.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	American Spikenard. In Rheumatism, Skin Diseases.
Aralia. æ. Hispida.	gtt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	
" " Ext. Fl.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
" Nudicaulis.	gtt. 30-60.	Do.	Do.	
" " Ext. Fl.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
" Racemosa. æ.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	
" " Ext, Fl				

Medical.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

A

Aralia Spinosa. æ.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	Aralia Bark. Slight Diaphoret.
" Ext. Fl.	ggt. 15-60.	Do.	Do.	In Syphilis.
Arbor Vitæ.	grs. 6-12.	0.40	0.80	Thaya Occidentalis.
" Ext. Fl.	ggt. 12-24.	Do.	Do.	
Arctostaphylos Glaucæ.	grs. 20-60.	0.65	4.00	Manzanita Leaves. Catarrh of
" Glasca Ext. Fl.	-----	---	---	bladder. Gleet.
Argemone. es. Mexic.	grs. 3-12.	0.20	0.80	Prickly Poppy. Cathartic.
Areca Catechu.	-----	---	---	Areca or Betel Nut. Anthelmin-
" Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	ic. In Tape Worm.
Argentum. i.	-----	---	---	Silver. Internally in Diarrhoea,
" Chloridum.	grs. 1 3.	0.065	0.20	Dysentery. But little used.
" Cyanidum.	gr. one-twenti-	0.003	0.008	The Oxide is a Nervous Tonic.
" Iodidum.	eth to 1/8.	0.015	0.065	Externally to exuberant gran-
" Nitras.	gr. 1/4-1.	0.015	0.065	ulation, relaxed Fauces, pois-
" Fusa.	Externally.	---	---	oned bites or wounds.
" Oxidum.	grs. 1/4-2.	0.015	0.13	Lunar Caustic]
Armoracia. æ.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	Do..	Do.	Do.	Horse Radish. Diuretic, Diaph-
" Spiritus Comp.	fl. dr. 1-2	4.00	8.00	oretic, Stimulant. In Dys-
Arnica. æ.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	pepsia, Hoarseness.
" Extractum.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	Leopard's Bane. Int. Stimulant
" Fluidum.	ggt. 10-30.	0.32	1.00	in Adynamic Fevers. Concus-
				sions of the Brain. Ext., Stim-

" Emplastrum. " Tinctura. Arnica. Arrow Root. Arsenicum. <i>z</i> .	Externally. gtt. 15—fl. dr. 1 grs. 1-3. ----- ----- ----- gr. one sixti- eth to one- fifteenth. } gtt. 2-10. gtt. 3-15. grs. One-twen- tieth to one- fifth.	----- 0 50 0 065 ----- ----- ----- 0 001 0 13 0 20 0 003	----- 4.00 0.20 ----- ----- ----- 0.004 0.65 1 00 0.012	ulating and Absorbent Appli- cation to Bruises, etc. See Maranta.
" Bromide. } " Chloridum. } " " } Liq. " et Hydrargyri } " Iodidi Liq. } " Iodidum.				Arsenic. Has a general Tonic influence over the nervous system, Alterative, Antiper- iodic, Anticonvulsive. In <i>Donovan's Solution</i> , (Iod. Arsen., Biniod. Mercury, ââ grs. xxxv. aq. 3vii.) Asthma, Chorea, Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, Cutaneous Eruptions, Vomit- ing of Drunkards. Substitute for Quinine. <i>Southern Wood.</i>
Artemisia. <i>z</i> . Frigida. " Abrotanum. " <i>z</i> . Vulgar- is. <i>z</i> s. Ext. Fl. Arum. <i>z</i> . " Ext. Fluidum. " Tinctura. Asarabacca. <i>z</i> . Asarum. <i>z</i> . " Ext. Fluidum.	dr. 1-2. grs. 10-20. grs. 15-30. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. grs. 5-10. gtt. 8-30. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. grs. 8-30. gtt. 15-60.	4.00 0 32 1.00 1.00 0 32 0 25 2 00 2 00 0 50 Do.	8.00 0.64 2.00 2.00 0.65 1.00 4.00 4 00 2 00 Do.	Mugwort. Anthelmintic, Dia- phoretic, Emmenagogue. <i>Dragon Root, Indian Turnip.</i> — Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Locally is a Rubefacient. Emetic. In Rheumatism. <i>Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger.</i> Diaphoretic, Stimulant.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		
<i>Asclepias</i> , dis. Curasavica, æ. Suc.	grs. 20-40. fl. dr. 2-6.	1.30 8.00	2.60 24.00	<i>Bastard Ipecac</i> , <i>Bloodflower</i> Cathartic, Emetic. In Gonorrhœa.
" " Ext. Fl.	dr. ½.	----	----	<i>Calotropis</i> , <i>Mudar</i> . Alterative.
" <i>Gigantea</i> , æ. Fl.	grs. 3-30. gtt. 8-60.	0.20 0.25	2.00 2.00	In Syphilis.
" <i>Incarinata</i> , æ.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Wild Indian Hemp</i> . Alterative.
" " Extractum.	gr. ¼-3	0.015	0.20	Anthelmintic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant
" " Fl.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00	<i>Milk Weed</i> . Anodyne, Expectorant.
" <i>Syriaca</i> , æ. Fl.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 8-30.	0.25	1.00	<i>Pleurisy Root</i> , <i>Butterfly Weed</i> .—
" <i>Tuberosa</i> , æ.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Cathartic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant. In Asthma, Rheumatism, Catarrh.
" " Extractum.	grs. 3 15.	0.20	1.00	
" " Fl.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
" " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
<i>Asclepiadin</i> .	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	
<i>Ash</i> European.		----	----	See <i>Fraxinus</i> .
<i>Asparagus</i> , i. Officinalis, æs. Ext. Fl.	dr. ½-1. Do.	2.00 Do.	4.00 Do.	<i>Asparagus</i> . Diuretic, Deobstruent.
<i>Aspidosperma</i> Quebracho.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	<i>Quebracho Bark</i> . It stimulates the respiration and at the same time decreases movements used in Dyspnoea, Asthma.
" " Ext.	grs. 3-6.	0.20	0.40	
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 10-20.	0.32	0.65	

Assafoetida. æ.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Assafetida. Antispasmodic, Diffusible Stimulant, Expecto- rant. In Hysteria, Chorea, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Flatulent Colic.
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	
" Mistura.	fl. oz. ½-1.	16.00	32.00	
" Pilula.	grs. 3 in Pill.	----	----	
" Suppos.	In rectum.	----	----	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
Atropia. æ.		0.0007	----	Atropin. Action like Belladonna. To dilate pupil of eye. To inflammatory pains.
" Valerianas. }	gr. 1 cautiously.	----	----	
" Sulphas. Sol. }	gtt. 1-2.	Do.	----	
" Unguentum.	Externally.	0.065	0.13	
Aurantii Cortex. Conf.	dr. ¼-1.	----	----	(gr. 1 to Lard 31.)
" " Syr.	Ad lib.	1.00	4.00	Orange Peel. Aromatic, Carminative, Corrective, Vehicle for unpleasant medicines, Slight Tonic, by virtue of its bitterness.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	----	----	
" Florum Syrup.	Do.	4.00	8.00	
" " Aqua.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Aurum. i.	fl. oz. ½-1.	16.00	32.00	
" Chloridum.	gr. 1/30 to 1/15.	0.002	0.004	Gold. Antiscrofulitic, Antisyphilitic. Used in premature decline of the sexual powers, habitual abortion. In Bright's Diseases when not in acute form. Lessens Albumen in Urine.
" et Sodii Chlor.	gr. 1/20 to 1/10.	0.003	0.006	
" Cyanidum.	gr. 1/20 to 1/10.	0.003	0.006	
" Oxidum.	gr. 1/8-½.	0.008	0.032	
Aurus Root.	-----	----	----	See Geum.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

A

Avenæ, Farina, æ.
Azedarach.

Ad. lib.
grs. 10-60.

0.65

4.00

Oat Meal. Nutritive.
Anthelmintic.

Bael Fruit.
Balm.

See Belæ Fructus.
See Melissa.

Balmouy.

See Chelone Glabra.

Balsam of Fir.

See Terebinthina Canadensis.

" Gilead.

See Opobalsamum.

" Gurjun.

dr. 1/4-1.

1 00
4.00

Used in Gonorrhœa.

Baneberry.

See Actea Rubra.

Baptisia æ. Tinct-

grs. 10-30.

0.65
2.00

Wild Indigo. Antiseptic, Ca-

Baptisin.

gtt. 20-60.

Do.
0.032

thartic. In Scarlatina, Gan-

Barberry.

gr. 1/4-1/2.

0.015

grenous stages.

Barium. ii.

See Berberis.

" Carbonas.

grs. 1/2-3.

0.032

Baryta. Anthelmintic, Tonic,

" Chloridum.

Do.

Do.
0.20

Deobstruent. In genital weak-

" Iodidum.

gtt. 10-30.

0.65
2.00

ness, Scrofula, Scrofulous en-

" Nitras.

gr. 1/8-1/2.

0.008
0.032

largement of lips. It is an ex-

" Oxidum.

grs. 1/2-3.

0.20

cellent local discutient, should

" Sulphuret.

Do.

Do.

be given after meals.

" Sulphas.

Do.

Do.

Bark Honduras.	----	----	----	See Cascara Amarga.
Barley.	----	----	----	See Hordeum.
Barosmin.	grs. 1-4.	0 065	0 25	From Buchu.
Basilicon Ointment.	----	----	----	See Ceratum Resinæ.
Bastard Ipecac.	----	----	----	See Asclepias Curassavica.
Bayberry.	----	----	----	See Myrica Cerifera.
Baycuru Root.	----	----	----	See Statice Brazilic.
Bay Laurel.	----	----	----	See Myrciæ Acris.
Bay Rum.	----	----	----	See Spiritus Myrciæ.
Bay Tree.	----	----	----	See Laurus Nobilis.
Bearberry.	----	----	----	See Uva Ursi.
Bear's Foot.	----	----	----	See Helleborus Foetidus.
Bebeeru Bark.	----	----	----	See Nectandra.
Bebeeria. æ.	grs. 5-60.	0 32	4 00	Bebeerin. From Nectandra. In periodical headaches and neuralgias.
" Murias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Antiperiodic, Tonic.
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bael Fruit. In Diarrhoea, Debility of Mucous Membranes.
Belæ Fructus.	dr. ½-2.	2 00	8 00	Belladonna Leaves. Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Deliriant, Cardiac Tonic. Prevents griping. In incontinence of Urine, Vesical Irritability. Arrests profuse Perspiration. In Palpitation. Asthma. Arrests secretion of
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-2.	Do.	Do.	
Belladonnæ. Folia.	gr. ½-2.	0 032	0 13	
" Radix.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Extractum.	gr. ½-2.	0 032	0 13	
" " Alcoh.	gr. ¼-1.	0 015	0 065	
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	
" Linimentum.	Do.	----	----	
" Rad. Ext. Fl.	ggt. 1-4.	0 032	0 13	

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult</i>	<i>Grammes</i>		<i>Actions and Uses</i>
Belladonnæ. Tinctura.	gtt. 8-30.	0.25	1.00	Milk.
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	----	(3i of the Ext. to 3i.)
Benne.	-----	----	----	See Sesamum.
Benzoin. is. Odoriferum. i. Ext. Fl.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Fever Bush.</i> Stimulant in low Fevers.
Benzoinum. i.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	Do.	Do.	
" Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	<i>Benzoin.</i> Antispasmodic, Antiseptic, Expectorant, Stimulant.
" Tinctura.	gtt. 15-40.	0.50	1.30	Applied to foul Ulcers.
" " Comp.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	(Benz. 3iii, Aloes 3ss, Storax 3ii, Bal. Tolu 3i, Alcohol O ii.)
" Unguentum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	In Chronic Bronchitis, Cystitis.
Berberis. is.	Externally.	----	----	(Tinct. Benz. 3ii, Lard 3xvi.)
" Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Barberry.</i> Cathartic, Tonic, Antiperiodic.
Berberina. æ.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	
" Sulphas.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	<i>Berberin.</i> In Dyspepsia, Cardialgia.
Berberis Aquifolium,	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Ext. Fl.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	<i>Holly Leaf Barberry.</i>
Betonica Officinalis.	gtt. 15-30.	Do.	Do.	Tonic and Alterative.
" Ext. Fl.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Wood Betony.</i>
Beth Root.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Stomachic, Tonic, Laxative.
Bismuthum. i.	-----	----	----	See Trillium Pendulum.
" Citras.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	<i>Bismuth.</i> In Dyspepsia, when pain and vomiting with suf-

" et Ammon. Cit.	grs. 1-4.	0.25	fering after eating; many
" " " Liq.	fl. dr. 1-2.	8.00	forms of Diarrhæa, Acidity.
" Iodidum.	grs. 2-5.	0.32	Dysentery, Cholera Infantum,
" Lactas.	grs. 5-30.	2.00	as snuff in Catarrh, Coryza.
" Oxidum.	Do.	Do.	
" Subcarbonas.	Do.	Do.	
" Subnitras.	Do.	Do.	
" " Liq.			
" Tannas.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	4.00	
" Valerianas.	grs. 5-30.	2.00	
Bistorta. æ.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.13	
" Extractum.	grs. 15-30.	2.00	<i>Bistort.</i> Astringent, Diuretic,
" " Fluidum.	grs. 2-6.	0.40	Styptic. In Mercurial Saliva-
Bittera Febrifuga.	gtt. 30-60.	2.00	tion.
Bitter Bugle.	-----	---	<i>Black Ash.</i>
" Almonds.	-----	---	See Lycopus. Europ.
" Candy Tuft.	-----	---	See Amygdala Amara.
" Cucumber.	-----	---	See Iberis Amara.
" Polygala.	-----	---	See Colocynthis.
" Root.	-----	---	See Polygala Rubella.
" Sweet.	-----	---	See Apocynum Andros.
Blackberry.	-----	---	See Dulcamara.
Black Ash.	-----	---	See Rubus.
" Alder.	-----	---	See Bittera Febrifuga.
" Cohosh.	-----	---	See Prinos.
" Draught.	-----	---	See Cimicifuga.
			See Sennæ Mist. Comp.

Black Haw.	-----	-----	See Viburnum Prunifolium.
" Hellebore.	-----	-----	See Helleborus.
" Oak.	-----	-----	See Quercus Tinctoria.
" Pepper.	-----	-----	See Piper.
" Wash.	-----	-----	See Hydrarg. Lot. Nig.
Bladder Wrack.	-----	-----	See Fucus Vesiculosus.
Bleaching Powder.	-----	-----	See Calx Chlorinata.
Blessed Thistle.	-----	-----	See Centaurea Benedicta.
Blistering Paper.	-----	-----	See Charta Epispastica.
Blood Root.	-----	-----	See Sanguinaria.
" Flower.	-----	-----	See Asclepias Curas.
Blue Cohosh.	-----	-----	See Caulophyllum Thal.
" Flag.	-----	-----	See Iris Versicolor.
" Gentian.	-----	-----	See Gentiana Catesbæi.
" Pill.	-----	-----	See Hydrargyri Pilula.
Boldo Leaves.	-----	-----	See Peumus Boldo.
Boneset.	-----	-----	See Eupatorium.
Borax.	-----	-----	See Sodii Boras.
Box.	-----	-----	See Buxus.
Boxwood.	-----	-----	See Cornus Florida.
Brandy.	-----	-----	See Spiritus Vini Gallici.
Brayera. æ.	dr. 2-4.	8.00	Koosso. Anthelmintic, to be
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	Do.	given fasting.

Brominum. <i>vi.</i>	Externally.	----	----	<i>Bromine.</i> Ext. Caustic, in Cancer of Uterus and Hospital Gangrene. Int., is an Alterat. The Chloride is a powerful Caustic.
" Chloridum.	Do.	----	----	Powerful irritant.
" Iodidum.	gtt. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	See Scoparius.
" Solutio.	Externally.	----	----	See Glycyrrhizæ Mist. Co.
Bromoformum.	----	----	----	Alkaloid of Nux Vomica, and like it in action
Bromal Hydrate.	gr. one-sixteenth to $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.004	0.015	
Broom.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Brown Mixture.	Do.	Do.	2 60	
Brucina. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 10-40.	0.65	Do.	<i>Common Bryony.</i> Vesecates the Skin, Hydragogue, Cathartic, like Jalap.
" Nitras.	gtt. 20-80.	Do.	0.13	<i>Buchu.</i> Diuretic, Stimulant, Tonic. In Chronic Cystitis and Affections of the Genito Urinary Tract, Urethral Irritation, Incontinence of Urine, Bronchorrhoea.
" Sulphas.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	2.00	See Menyanthes Trifol.
Bryonia. <i>æ.</i>	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.50	4 00	See Rhamnus
Bryonin.	Do.	Do.	Do.	See Rhamnus Frangula.
Buchu. <i>indecl.</i>	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	See Aesculus Glabra.
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	32.00	See Lycopus.
" " Comp.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
" Extractum.	----	----	----	
" Infusum.	----	----	----	
" Tinctura.	----	----	----	
Buck Bean.	----	----	----	
" Thorn.	----	----	----	
" " European.	----	----	----	
" Eye.	----	----	----	
Bugle Weed.	----	----	----	

Medical.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Burdock.
Burgundy Pitch.
Burnt Sponge.
Butternut.
Bursa Pastoris.
Button Snakeroot.
" Bush.
Buxi. Oleum.
Buxin.

gtt. 2-6.
grs. 1-8.

0.07
0.065

See Lappa.
See Pix Burgundica.
See Spongia Usta.
See Juglans.
Shepherd's Purse.
See Liatris and Eryngium.
See Cephalanthus Occid.
Box. Like Guaiac.
Febrifuge, Tonic.

Cabbage Tree Bark.
Cactus. *z.* Grandi-
flora. *z.* Tinct.

gr. 1/8-1.
gtt. 1-8.

0.008
0.032

See Goeffroya Inermis. In Pal-
Night Blooming Cereus. In Pal-
pitation of the Heart.

Cadmium. *ii.*
" Acetas.
" Bromidum.
" Chloridum.
" Iodidum.
" " Ung.
" Sulphas.

Externally.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

The Iodide is an al-
terative and resolvent appli-
cation resembling Iod. of
Lead. Sulph. like that of Zinc,
only more powerful, as injec-
tion in Gonorrhoea. (gr. 1/2 to
oz. 1.

Caffea. *z.*
Caffein.
" Acetas.

Ad. lib.
grs. 1-2.
Do.

0.065

Coffee. General Sedative, Anti-
Caffeia.] malarial, Nervous
Stimulant, used in Convales-

" Bromidum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	cence from acute diseases, Alcohol- ic intoxication, Opium
" Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Narcosis, Hiccup, Spasmodic
" Nitras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Asthma, Nervous Headache,
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hysteria.
" Tannas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Valerianas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Cahinca. æ.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	Cahinca. Cathartic, Diuretic,
" Extractum.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	Emetic.
Cajuputi Oleum.	gtt. 1-5 in Pill.	0.032	0.20	Cajuputi Oil. Diffusible Stimu-
" Spiritus.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	lant, Rubefacient.
Calabar Bean.	-----	---	---	See Physostigma.
Calamina. æ.	Externally.	---	---	Calamine. Astringent, Absorb-
" Ceratum.	Do.	---	---	ent. Used in Excoriations.
Calamus. i.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Sweet Flag. Diffusible Stimu-
" Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	lant, Tonic. In Debility, Flat-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	ulence with pain.
Calx. cis.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	Lime. Soothing application to
" Chlorinata.	gtt. 20—fl. dr. 1.	1.30	4.00	Bleaching Powder.] Burns, as
" " Liq.	Externally.	---	---	injection where pinworms
" Linimentum.	fl. oz. ½-2.	16.00	64.00	and in Leucorrhœa.
" Liquor.				Lime Water.
Calcium. vi.				Calcium. Used internally as
" Benzoas.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	Antacid, Absorbent, Astring-
" Carbolas.	grs. 3-6.	0.20	0.40	ent. In Dyspepsia and Diar-
" Bromidum.	grs. 3-60.	0.20	4.00	rhœa. The Chloride in various
" Carbon. Præc.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	forms of Scrofula. The Phos-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses
Calcium.			
" Chloridum.	grs. 2-20.	0.13	phate is a Nervous and Gen. Tonic in Rickets. The Hypophosphite in Consumption. The Sulphite and Hyposulph. arrests putrefaction and fermentation. The Sulphide prevents pus formation. The Iodo. Bromid is used in Exophthalmic Goitre. The Carb. Præc in Acid Diarrhoeas induced by colds. The Iodide is used to arrest supplicative discharges. The Sulphas in constructing dressings. <i>Plaster of Paris.</i>
" " Liq.	fl. dr. 1/4-2.	1.00	
" Hypophosphis.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	
" Hyposulphis.	Do.	Do.	
" Iodidum.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	
" " Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	
" Iodo. Bromid.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	
" Lactas.	gr. 6-30.	0.20	
" Lacto. Phosph.	Do.	Do.	
" Phosph. Præc.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	
" Sacch. Liq.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	
" Sulphis.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	
" Sulphuretum.	grs. 1/8-5.	0.008	
" Sulphas.	Externally.	----	
" Tartas.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	
Calendula. æ.	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	<i>Marigold.</i> Antispasmodic, Deobstruent, Sudorific. See Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mite. See Asclepias Gigantea. <i>Columbo.</i> Bitter Tonic, Stomachic. Improves appetite and
" Ext.	grs. 4-6.	0.25	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	
Calomel.	-----	----	
Calotropis.	-----	----	
Calumba. æ.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	

" Fluidum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2 60	digestion in enfeebled state of system, Stomachic irritability, Nonstringent.
" Infusum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	16.00	64.00	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	
Calumbin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	See Gambogia.
Cambogia.	-----	----	----	<i>Camphor.</i> Antispasmodic, Dia-
Camphora. æ.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	phoretic, Expecto- rant, Inebri-
" Aqua.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	32.00	ant, Sedative, Stimulant. In
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	Genital irritation, Summer Di-
" " Comp.	Do.	----	----	arrhoea, Spasmodic Nervous
" Monobromata.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	Complaints, Chordee, Cardiac
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	and Muscular Prostration.
" Spiritus.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	Applied to Rheumatic pains.
Canada Fleabane.	-----	----	----	See Erigeron Canadense.
" Snakeroot.	-----	----	----	See Asarum.
Cancer Root.	-----	----	----	See Orobanche Virg.
Canella. æ.	grs. 15-60.	1.00	4.00	<i>Canella.</i> Antispasmodic, Stim-
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	ulant, Tonic.
" Ext.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
Canna. æ.	Ad. lib.	----	----	A variety of Starch.
Cannabis. is. Ameri.	grs. 2-4.	0.13	0.25	<i>American Hemp.</i> Same as Can-
cana. æ. Ext.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	nabis Indica.
" " Fl.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	0.40	<i>Indian Hemp.</i> Anodyne, Anti-
" Indica. æ.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	spasmodic, Antineuralgic,
" " Ext.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Hypnotic. In Choreia, Tetan-
" " Fl.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	0.13	us, Acute Mania, where it is

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Cannabis

Indica Resina.

" Tinctura.

Cantharis. *idis*.

" Acetum.

" Cum Collod.

" Ceratum.

" Charta.

" Ext. Ceratum.

" " Fluidum.

" Linimentum.

" Tinctura.

" Unguetum.

Cantharidin.

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

gtt. 10-60.

grs. $\frac{1}{6}$ -1.

Externally.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

gtt. 1-4.

Externally.

gtt. 4-15.

Externally.

gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$

0.008

0.32

0.01

0.032

0.13

0.0003

0.032

2.00

0.065

0.13

0.50

0.0014

Caoutchouc.

Capsicum. *i*.

" Extractum.

" " Fluidum.

" Infusum.

" Oleoresina.

grs. 2-10.

gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

gtt. 5-30.

fl. dr. 2-4.

gtt. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

0.13

0.015

0.20

8.00

0.015

0.65

0.032

2.00

16.00

0.065

combined with Potass. Brom.

Spanish Fly. Externally, is a Vesicant and Rubefacient, relieves pain and checks inflammation in 3iii.) matory conditions.

Diuretic. In Acute Rheumatism it is applied above the affected joint, aids in absorption of effused products, as in Pleurisy, (Canthar, 1 part in 4.) Pericarditis, latter stages of Pneumonia and chronic Joint Diseases. Internally, is a Stimulant to Genital Organs. Blisters may be kept on from 6 to 10 hours.

India Rubber.

Cayenne Pepper. Stimulant in sloughish state of Stomach, Gargle in early Tonsillitis, relaxed condition of Mucous Membrane. In craving for

" Tinctura. Caraway. Carbonis Bisulphur- etum. Carbo. onis. Animalis. " Pur. " Ligni.	gtt. 10 - fl. dr. 1. ----- ggt. 2-6. grs. 5-20. Do. grs. 10-40.	0.32 ---- 0.04 0.32 Do. 0.65	4.00 ---- 0.13 1.30 Do. 2.60	drink of drunkards. See Carum. Applied by bottle filled with cotton, in Neuralgias. <i>Animal Charcoal.</i> Antacid, Ab- sorbent. In Flatulence, Dys- <i>Charcoal</i>] pepsia. To un- healthy Ulcers.
Cardamine. is. Prat- ensis. is. Infus. Cardamomum. i. " Ext. Fluidum. " Tinctura. " Comp.	dr. 1-3. fl. oz. 1-2. grs. 5-60. ggt. 10-80. fl. dr. 1-2. Do.	4.00 32.00 0.32 0.32 4.00 Do.	12.00 64.00 4.00 2.60 8.00 Do.	<i>Cuckoo Flower.</i> Stimulant. In Spasmodic Asthma. <i>Cardamom.</i> Agreeable Stimu- lant. In Flatulent Colic of children. To flavor medicines.
Carnauba Root. Carota. z. Carthamus. i. Carum. i. " Aqua. " Ext. Fluidum. " Oleum.	dr. 1/2-1. Ad lib. dr. 1/4-1. fl. oz. 1-2. fl. dr. 1/4-1. ggt. 1-10. dr. 1/2-2. grs. 3-12. ggt. 6-24. fl. dr. 2-8. ggt. 1-10.	---- 2.00 ---- 1.00 32.00 1.00 0.032 2.00 0.20 Do. 8.00 0.032	---- 4.00 ---- 4.00 64.00 4.00 0.32 8.00 0.80 Do. 32.00 0.32	See <i>Corypha Cerifera.</i> <i>Carrot Seeds.</i> Diuretic. <i>Safflower.</i> Diuretic. <i>Caraway.</i> Aromatic, Carmina- tive. Stimulant. Prevents gripping of medicines.
Carya Alba. Caryophyllus. i. " Ext. Fluidum. " Infusum. " Oleum.				<i>Shell Hickory Bark.</i> <i>Cloves.</i> Aromatic, Stimulant, Stomachic. Oil is Carmina- tive, perhaps Antispasmodic.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Cascara Amarga.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Bark <i>Honduras</i> .
" " Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	In Scrofula and Syphilis.
" Sagrada.	-----	----	----	See Rhamnus Pursh.
Cascarilla. æ.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Cascarilla</i> . Aromatic, Bitter
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Tonic, Stomachic. In Diar-
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	rhea, Dysentery, Debility of
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-3.	32.00	96.00	the Stomach and Intestines.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	
Caschew Nut.	-----	----	----	See Anacardium Occidentale.
Cassia. æ.	-----	----	----	See Cinnamom Cassia.
" Fistula.	dr. 1-6.	4.00	24.00	<i>Purging Cassia</i> . Cathartic.
" Marilandica.	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	<i>American Senna</i> . Cathartic.
Castanea. æ. Vesca.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Chestnut Leaves</i> . In relaxed
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	states of Mucous Membrane.
Castor Bean.	-----	----	----	See Ricinus Com.
" Oil.	-----	----	----	See Oleum Ricini.
Castoreum. i.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Castor</i> . Antispasmodic, Stimu-
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	lant.
Cataria. æ.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Catnip</i> . Expectorant, Tonic. In
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	Do.	Do.	Flatulence.
Catechu. <i>indecl.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Catechu</i> . Astringent, Tonic. In
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	relaxed conditions, Diarrhœa,
" Infus. Comp.	fl. dr. 1-6.	4.00	24.00	Dysentery. Passive Uterine

" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Hemorrhage.
Catnip.	-----	----	----	See Cataria.
Caulophyllum. <i>z.</i> Thal-	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	<i>Blue Cohosh.</i> Diaphoretic, Em-
ictroides. <i>is.</i> Ext.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0 32	menagogue. It is thought by
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00	some to promote the contrac-
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	tions of the Uterus.
Caulophyllin.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	0.015	0.13	
Cayenne Pepper.	-----	----	----	See Capsicum.
Ceanothus. <i>z.</i> Ameri-	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2 00	4.00	<i>Red Root.</i> In Sore Throat, Sy-
canus. <i>z.</i> Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	philitic Cachexia.
Cedron. <i>is.</i>	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	Antidote in Snake Bites.
Celandine, (garden.)	-----	----	----	See Chelidonium Majus.
Celastrus. <i>z.</i> Scand-	dr. 1-2.	4 00	8.00	<i>False Bitter Sweet.</i> Alterative.
ens. <i>tis.</i> Ext.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	Diaphoretic, Diuretic. In He-
" " Fl.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	patic Disorders.
Celery Seeds.	-----	----	----	See Apium Graveoleus.
Centaur American.	-----	----	----	See Sabbatia.
Centauræa. <i>z.</i> Bene-	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Blessed Thistle.</i> Emetic, Dia-
dicta. <i>z.</i> Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	phoretic, Tonic.
Cephalanthus Occiden-	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2 00	4.00	<i>Button Bush.</i> Cranewillow.
talis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Fl. Ext	-----	----	----	<i>Wax (White) (Yellow).</i>
Cera, <i>z.</i> (Alba) (Flava).	Externally.	----	----	Cerate. Unctuous application.
Ceratum. <i>z.</i>	Do.	----	----	<i>Spermaceti Cerate.</i>
" Cetacei.	-----	----	----	

Cereus Bonioplant. } " Grandif. }	-----	-----	See Cactus Grandif.
Cerces Canadensis.	-----	-----	<i>Judas Tree.</i>
Cerium. <i>ii.</i>	-----	-----	<i>Cerium.</i> In Vomiting of Pregnancy, Gastralgia, Nervous Tonic.
" Nitras.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	<i>Spermaceti.</i>
" Oxalas.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	<i>Iceland Moss.</i> Demulcent. In Pulmonary Affections.
Cetaceum. <i>i.</i>	Externally.	----	See Sabadilla.
Cetraria. <i>æ.</i>	dr. ½-1.	2.00	See Creta.
" Decoctum.	fl. oz. ½-1.	16.00	See Anthemis.
Cevadilla.	-----	----	See Carbo.
Chalk.	-----	----	<i>Blistering Paper.</i> Vesicant.
Chamomile.	-----	----	From <i>Gynocardia Odorata</i> , employed in Scrofulous and Skin Diseases.
Charcoal.	-----	----	<i>Myrtus Cheken.</i> Tonic Expecto-
Charta. <i>æ.</i> Epispas.	Externally.	----	rant, Diuretic.
Chaulmugra Oil.	gtt. 5-10.	0.32	<i>Celandine.</i> Alterative, Cathartic
Cheken.	dr. 1-3.	4.00	Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Expecto-
" Ext. Fluidum.	Do.	Do.	rant. In Scrofulous Com-
Chelidonium. <i>ii.</i> Maj-	grs. 15-30.	1.00	plaints.
us. <i>oris.</i> Ext.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ¼-½.	1.00	
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	

Chelidonium.	grs. 1-4.	0.25	<i>Balmomy.</i> Aperient, Cathartic,
Chelone. <i>is.</i> " Glabra.	dr. ½-1.	4.00	Tonic Supposed to have a
" " " Ext.	grs. 5-10.	0.65	peculiar action on the liver.
" " " Fl.	fl. dr. ½-1.	4.00	
Chelonin.	grs. 1-2.	0.13	
Chenopodium. <i>is.</i>	grs. 10-40.	2.60	<i>Wormseed.</i> Anthelmintic, given
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	4.00	fasting, followed by Cathartic.
" Oleum.	gtt. 4-8.	0.25	
Cherry Laurel.	-----	----	See <i>Laurocerasus.</i>
Chestnut Leaves.	-----	----	See <i>Castanea.</i>
Chewstick.	-----	----	See <i>Goyana Domingensis.</i>
Chimaphila. <i>æ.</i>	dr. ¼-1.	4.00	<i>Pipissewa.</i> Alterative, Astring-
" Decoctum.	fl. oz. 2-4.	128.00	ent, Diuretic, Tonic. In Urin-
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	1.00	ary Affections, Nephritic Dis-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	4.00	eases, Scrofula, Rheumatism.
Chimaphilin.	gtt. 1-4.	0.25	
Chinoidinum. <i>i.</i> Virg.	grs. 3-40.	2.60	<i>Chinoidin.</i> See <i>Cinchona.</i>
Chionanthus. <i>i.</i> Ext. Fl.	dr. ¼-1.	4.00	<i>Fringe Tree.</i>
" " "	Do.	Do.	
Chiretta. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 10-20.	1.30	<i>Chiretta.</i> Astringent, Bitter
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 15-30.	1.00	Tonic. In Dyspepsia. Not
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	8.00	much used.
Chironia Centaur.	dr. ¼-1.	4.00	<i>European Centaury.</i>
Chloral.	grs. 10-40.	2.60	<i>Hydrate of Chloral.</i> Antispas-
" Butylicum.	grs. 5-10.	0.65	<i>Croton Chloral.</i>] modic, Hypnot-
Chlorodyne.	grs. 5-30.	2.00	ic, Sedative. In simple In-

Medical.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
Chlorinii Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00 16.00	somnia, Delirium of Typhoid, Acute Mania, Asthma, Puerperal Convulsions, Incontinence of Urine. <i>Chlorine Water.</i> Alterative Antispasmodic, Antiscrofulitic. To Ulcers.
Chloroformum. <i>z.</i> Purificatum. <i>z.</i>	gtt. 6-30.	0.16	<i>Chloroform.</i> Anaesthetic, Antispasmodic, Antiemetic, Inebriant. In Hysteria, Asthma, Nervous Palpitation, Sea Sickness. To relax muscular system. Locally to Neuralgias, <i>Commercial Chloroform.</i>] Sprains.
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	Irish Moss. Demulcent.
" Mistura.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	<i>Am. Water Hemlock.</i>
" Spiritus	gtt. 10—fl. dr. 1.	0.25	<i>Actæa Racemosa, Black Cohosh.</i>
" Tinct. Comp.	Do.	Do.	<i>Black Snakeroot.</i> Anodyne, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. In Rheumatism, Lumbago, After Pains, Hypochondriacal Depression.
" Venale.	-----	----	<i>Peruvian Bark.</i> Antiperiodic.
Chondrus. <i>z.</i>	-----	----	
Cicuta. <i>z.</i> Moculata. <i>z.</i>	gr. 1-12.	0.065	
Cimicifuga. <i>z.</i>	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	
" Extractum.	grs. 4-8.	0.25	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-½.	1.00	
" " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	
Cimicifugin.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	
Cinchona. <i>z.</i>	grs. 10-60.	0.65	

Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic, Antiseptic, Astringent, Febrifuge, Oxytotic, Sedative, Stimulant, Tonic. Dusted over unhealthy Ulcers. The Alkaloids of great service in localized Inflammations and in checking exhausting Discharges. Used in Typhus, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers, Acute Rheumatism and Pneumonia, where large doses must be given to reduce temperature. In Dyspepsia increases appetite and braces up the intestinal Mucous Membrane. Debility, Neuralgias, Hay Asthma and Night Sweats of Phthisis, Morbid Conditions and Gangrenous States, Septicæmia, Erysipelas and other Septic Diseases.

See Hydrargyri Sulphuret Rub. Cinnamon. Aromatic, Astringent, Stimulant. In Nausea,

" Flva.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Pallida.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Rubra.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Extractum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00
" " " Co.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00
" Flavæ Decoc.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00
" " Infus.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Rubræ Decoc.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Infus.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00
" " Comp.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00
Cinchonia.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cinchonidia. æ.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Salicylas.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Marias.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cinnabar.	-----	----	----
Cinnamonum. i.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30
" Aqua.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses

Cinnamonum Cassia.	-----	-----	Cassia.] Flatulence, Diarrhoea.
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-5.	0.32	As a flavoring ingredient.
" Spiritus.	gtt. 5-30.	0.20	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	
Cissampelos Par.	-----	-----	See Pareira Brava.
Citrine Ointment.	-----	-----	See Hydrargyri Nitratis Ung.
Clover Tops.	-----	-----	See Trifolium Pratense.
Cleavers.	-----	-----	See Galium Aparine.
Cloves.	-----	-----	See Caryophyllus.
Coca Erythroxylon.	dr. 2-4.	8.00	Coca Leaves. Remove or lessen fatigue, check tissue waste
" " Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	nervine stimulant. Used in
" " Ext.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	Opium habit and in convalescence from acute diseases.
Cocalmecan.	-----	-----	See Smilax Pseudo.
Cocoa Butter.	-----	-----	See Oleum Theobromæ.
Cocculus Indicus.	-----	-----	See Menispermum Cocculus.
Coccus.	gr. ⅙-½.	0.011	Cochineal. Antispasmodic, Antodyne. In Hooping Cough.
" Tinctura.	gtt. 10-30.	0.32	Common Scurvy Grass. Antiscorbutic, Diuretic.
Cochlearia, æ. Officin.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	See Xanthium Strumarium.
alis. ðs. Spts.	-----	-----	Codeine. One of the Alkaloids
Cockle Burr.	gr. ¼-1½.	0.015	
Codia, æ.	-----	-----	

" Sulphas. Cod Liver Oil. Coffee. Colchicum. <i>z</i> . " Acetum. " Ext. Acetic. " " Alcohol. " Radix. " " Ext. Fl. " " Vinum. " Semen. " " Ext. Fl. " " Vinum. " Tinctura.	Do. ----- ----- fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2. grs. 1-2. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1. grs. 1-4. gtt. 2-8. gtt. 15-60. grs. 2-8. gtt. 5-20. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.	Do. ----- ----- 2.00 0.065 0.015 0.065 Do. 0.50 0.13 0.20 1.00 0.50 0.001	Do. ----- ----- 8.00 0.13 0.065 0.25 Do. 2.00 0.50 0.65 4.00 4.00 0.003	of Opium. See Oleum Morrhuæ. See Caffæa. <i>Meadow Saffron</i> . Antiarthritic, Diuretic, General Sedative, Narcotic, Increases Biliary Secretions and is useful ad- junct to Cholagogues. Pro- motes elimination of waste material from body. In Gout, Rheumatism, Irritation of Ure- thra from urea or uric acid. Combined with Salines where torpor of portal circulation in gouty persons, also in inflam- mation of internal organs in the same, Gouty Bronchitis, Neuralgias.
Collinsonia. <i>z</i> . Cana- denis, Fxt. Fl. Collinsonin. Colloidium. <i>ii</i> . " Flexile. Colocynthis. <i>idis</i> . " Extractum.	grs. 8-15. gtt. 15-30. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2. Externally. Do. grs. 2-8. Not alone.	0.50 Do. 0.032 ----- ----- 0.13 -----	1.00 Do. 0.13 ----- ----- 0.50 -----	<i>Horse Balm</i> . Astringent, Diu- retic, Diaphoretic and Tonic. <i>Collodion</i> . Painted over Exco- riations. Blisters, etc. <i>Bitter Cucumber Colocynth</i> .— Cathartic of rapid action, Di-

C Actions and Uses.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	
Colocynthis Ext. Co.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00 {
" " Fluidum	gtt. 5-40.	0.16	1.30
" Pilula Comp.	1-3 Pills.	----	----
Colocynthin.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065
Colt's Foot.	-----	----	----
Columbo.	-----	----	----
Comfrey.	-----	----	----
Common Alder.	-----	----	----
" Agrimony.	-----	----	----
" Mallow.	-----	----	----
" Scurvy Grass.	-----	----	----
Comptonia. ex. Asplen-	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
ifolia. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.
Condurango.	-----	----	----
Conium. \bar{z} .	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
" Folia.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Fructus.	gtt. 3-30.	0.20	1.00
" Ext. Fl.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50
" Extractum.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13
" " Alcohol.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -4.	2.00	16.00
" Succus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.50	4.00
" Tinctura.			

(3iiss, Aloes $\frac{3}{4}$ xii, Res. Scam-
mony $\frac{3}{4}$ lii. Cardam. $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss) uretic.
Used in Habitual Constipation.
Rarely alone. Combined with
Aromatics.
See Tussilago.
See Calumba.
See Symphytum Officinale.
See Alnus Serrulata.
See Agrimonia Eupatoria.
See Malva Sylvestris.
See Cochlearia Officin.
Sweet Fern. Has an Astringent
action.
See Equatoria Garciana.
Hemlock. Antispasmodic, Gen.
Hemlock Leaves. } Sedative. Used
in enlargements of liver and
abdominal organs, Asthma.
Chronic Pulmonary Diseases,
Acute Mania, Chorea, Tetanus.
Its effects are much heighten-
ed by combination with Mor-

gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$.

Conia. \mathcal{Z} .

Contrayerva. \mathcal{Z} .

" Extractum.

Convallaria. \mathcal{Z} . Poly-

gonatum, Ext.

" " Fl.

" Majalis, "

Convallarin.

Convolvulus. \mathcal{Z} . Pan-

duratus, Ext. Fl.

Copaiba. \mathcal{Z} .

" Oleum.

" Pilulæ.

" Resina.

Copper.

Coptis. *idis*.

" Ext. Fluidum.

" Tinctura.

Corallorhiza. \mathcal{Z} . Odon-

torhiza, Ext.

" " Fl.

grs. 10-30.

grs. 5-15.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

grs. 5-10.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.

fl. dr. 1-2.

grs. 1-4.

grs. 10-40.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.

gtt. 8-15.

2-5 Pills.

grs. 8-15.

grs. 8-30.

gtt. 15-60.

fl. dr. 1-3.

grs. 15-30.

grs. 5-10.

gtt. 30-60.

0.002

2.00

1.00

4.00

0.65

4.00

8.00

0.25

2.60

4.00

4.00

0.50

1.00

2.00

Do.

12.00

2.00

0.65

2.00

Concine.] It causes muscular relaxation. It is applied locally with poultices to Cancerous Sores or Tumors to allay pain.

Tonic, Stimulant, Soporific. In low conditions.

Solomon's Seal. Astringent, Demulcent, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Tonic.

Lily of the Valley. Diminishes heart's pulsation.

Wild Potato. Diuretic. In Calculous Complaints.

Copaiva. Cathartic, Stimulant, Diuretic. In Gonorrhœa when discharge is thick and puriform, Chronic Cystitis. Diminishes pulmonary secretions.

See Cuprum.

Gold Thread. Bitter Tonic like Quassia. In Aphthous Sores of Mouth.

Coral Root, Crawley Root. Diaphoretic without Stimulating properties. In Fevers.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult

Grammes

Actions and Uses

Coriandrum. i.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Coriander. Aromatic, Corrective, Stomachic. In Flatulence.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 30-60.	Do.	Do.	See Ustilago Maidis.
" Oleum.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	0.40	See Stigmata Maidis.
Corn Ergot.	-----	----	----	Round Leaved Dogwood, Osier Green. Like Dogwood.
" Silk.	-----	----	----	Dogwood, Boxwood. Astringent, Antiperiodic, Febrifuge, Heart Stimulant, Tonic. Substitute for Cinchona in Malaria.
Cornus. us. Circin-	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Red Osier, Swamp Dogwood.
ata. æ. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	See Hydrargyri Chlorid. Corros.
" Florida. æ.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	Turkey Corn. Alterative, Diuretic, Tonic. Used with advantage in Scrofula, Syphilis and Cutaneous Affections.
" " Decoc.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Hazel. Anthelmintic. Antiseptic Dressing.
" " Ext.	grs. 1-10.	0.065	0.65	
" " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Sericea.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" " Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Cornin.	grs. 1-10.	0.065	0.65	
Corrosive Sublimate.	-----	----	----	
Corydalis. is. For-	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	
mosa. æ. Ext.	gr. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	
" " Fl.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
Corydalin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	0.032	0.065	
Corylus. i.	-----	----	----	
Cosmoline.	Externally.	----	----	

Coto Bark.	grs. 1-5.	0.65	0.20	Coto Bark. Astringent. In Diarrhoea, and Colliquative Diarrhoea and sweating of Phthisis.
" Ext. Fl.	gtt. 1-10.	Do.	Do.	
" Tinctura.	gtt. 15-60.	0.50	2.00	
Cotoin.	grs 1-3.	0.065	0.20	See Gossypii Radix.
Cotton Root.	-----	-----	-----	May Weed. Aromatic.
Cotula. æ.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	
" Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Oleum.	gtt. 3-6.	0.20	0.40	
Cotyledon. is. Umbilicus, Succus.	dr. 1.	-----	-----	Navelwort. Nervous Tonic. Used in Epilepsy.
" Ext.	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
" " Fl.	grs. 3-6.	0.20	0.40	
Cow Parsnip.	dr. 1.	-----	-----	
Couch Grass.	-----	-----	-----	See Heracleum Lanatum.
Cramp Bark.	-----	-----	-----	See Triticum Repens.
Cranesbill.	-----	-----	-----	See Viburnum Opulus.
Crawley Root.	-----	-----	-----	See Geranium.
Cream of Tartar.	-----	-----	-----	See Corallorhiza Odont.
Creasotum. i.	-----	-----	-----	See Potassii Bitartras.
" Aqua.	gtt. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Creasote. Antiseptic, Astringent, Antiemetic, Absorbent of gases. Inhaled in Ozæna.
" Mistura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	(3i to ii.) Fetid Expectoration.
" Unguetum.	fl. dr. 4-8.	16.00	32.00	Chalk. The native friable Carb. of Calcium. Antacid. Used in Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diarrhoea where acidity.
Creta. æ.	Externally.	-----	-----	
" Mistura.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	
" Præparata.	fl. dr. 4-8.	16.00	32.00	
" Pulv. Arom.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	
	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	

Medical.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Cretæ Trochisci.	4 grs. each.	----	----	<i>Saffron.</i> Antispasmodic, Stimulant.* To promote eruption in Exanthemata. <i>See Oleum Tiglii.</i> <i>Vesicant.</i> 10-30 gtt. applied. <i>See Chloral Butyl.</i> <i>See Rununculus.</i> <i>Cubeb.</i> Cathartic, Diuretic, Stimulant. Its Stimulating action more particularly felt on the Mucous Membrane of Bladder and Urethra. In early stages of Gonorrhoea and Bronchitis.
Crocus. <i>z.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-60.	Do.	Do.	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	
Croton Oil.	-----	----	----	
" " Linim.	Externally.	----	----	
" Chloral.	-----	----	----	
Crowfoot.	-----	----	----	
Cubeba <i>z.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	1.00	8.00	
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	1.00	8.00	<i>See Cardamine Pratensis.</i> <i>See Magnolia Acuminata.</i> <i>Cucumber.</i> Incontin. of Urine. <i>Musk Melon Seeds.</i> <i>Water Melon Seeds.</i> <i>See Leptandra Virginica.</i> <i>See Cyminum.</i>
" Oleoresina.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
" Oleum.	gtt. 10 up.	0.32	----	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	
" Trochisci.	1-5.	----	----	
Cubebin.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
Cuckoo Flower.	-----	----	----	
Cucumber Tree.	-----	----	----	
Cucumis. <i>is.</i>	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
" Melo.	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	32.00	
" Citrullus.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Culver's Root.	-----	----	----	
Cumin Seed.	-----	----	----	

Cunila. æ. Mariana.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Dittany. Carminative, Soporific, Stimulant.
" " Oleum	gtt. 1-3.	0.032	0.10	Copper. Ext., to Venereal Sores, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Granular Lids, Gleet, Exuberant Granulations. Internally is an irritant poison, Effective in vomiting of pregnancy, and in minute doses in Gastro-intestinal Catarrh, also in acute Dysentery, Cholera Infantum and <i>Verdigris</i> .] Diarrhoea of Phthisis, as an Anticonvulsive in Epilepsy, Hysteria, Chorea. See Woorara.
Cuprum.				<i>Purging Nut.</i>
" Ammoniatum.	grs. ¼-1.	0.015	0.065	<i>Turmeric.</i> Stimulating Aromatic. Similar to Ginger.
" Carbonas.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	See Angustura.
" Chloridum.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	As a Stimulating Cataplasm.
" Iodidum.	gr. ⅛-¼.	0.008	0.016	<i>Quince Seed.</i> Demulcent.
" Nitras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Cumin Seed.</i> Stimulant.
" Oxid. Nig.	gr. ¼-1.	0.016	0.065	<i>Garden Artichoke.</i>
" Phosphide.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Swallow Wort.</i>
" Sulphuretum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Hound's Tongue.</i>
" Subacetas.	gr. ⅛-¼.	0.008	0.015	
" Sulphas.	grs. ¼-10.	0.015	0.65	
Curare.	-----	---	---	
Curcas.	-----	---	---	
Curcuma. æ.	grs. 30-80.	2.00	5.30	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	
Cuspariæ Cortex.	-----	---	---	
Cyclamen.	-----	---	---	
Cydonium. ii.	At discretion.	---	---	
Cyminum i.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
Cynara. Scolymus.	dr. ½-1½.	---	---	
Cynanchium.	-----	---	---	
Cynoglossum Offic.	-----	---	---	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Action and Uses.

Cyperus Articulata.

Cypripedium. *ii.*

" Extractum.

" " Fluidum.

" Tinctura.

Cypripedin.

grs. 5-10.

grs. 2-6.

gtt. 15-30.

fl. dr. 1-2.

grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.

0.32

0.13

0.50

4.00

0.032

0.65

0.40

1.00

8.00

0.20

Adruc. Ladies' Slipper. Antiperiodic, Nervous Stimulant, similar to Valerian. Where there is a morbit sensitiveness.

Damiana. *æ.*

" Ext. Fluidum.

Dandelion Root.

Daturia. *æ.*

Deadly Night Shade.

Deer Tongue.

Delphinium. *ii.*

" Ext. Fluidum.

" Tinctura.

Delphinin.

Dewberry.

Digitalis. *is.*

" Extractum.

grs. 15-45.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$

1.00

2.00

0.0005

Damiana. Tonic in Sexual Debility. See Taraxacum. From Stamonium. Similar to Atropia. See Belladonna. See Liatris Odoratis. *Lark Spur, Stavesacre.* Diuretic, Emmenagogue. In Spasmodic Asthma, Dropsies, Rheumatism. Produces vomiting and purging. See Kubus Candensis. *Fox Glove.* Diuretic Spec. Sedative, Heart Tonic, slowing

0.32

0.13

0.50

4.00

0.032

0.65

0.40

1.00

8.00

0.20

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" " Fluidum.	gtt. 2-8.	0 65	0 26	and rendering more forcible
" Infusum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8 00	16 00	the heart beats. In palpita-
" Tinctura.	gtt. 10-60.	0 32	2 00	tion and irregular action of
Digitalinum. i.	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$.	0 001	0 002	the heart, Mitral dis-
				ease Dilitation of the
Dill Seed.				heart, Aortic disease. Fatty de-
Dioscorea. æ. Vil-	grs. 5-15.	0 32	1 00	generat'n, Acute Renal Dropsy,
losa. æ. Ext.	grs. 1-4.	0 065	0 25	See Anethum.
" " " Fl.	gtt. 10-30.	0 32	1 00	<i>Wild Yam Root.</i> Alterative An-
Dioscorein.	grs. 1-4.	0 065	0 25	tispasmodic. Has been used
				in Bilious Colic. In painful
Diospyros. i.	grs. 20-40.	1 30	2 60	spasmodic affections of the
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4 00	8 00	bowels.
Dipterix Odorata.	grs. 10-30.	0 65	2 00	<i>Persimmon.</i> In Malaria, Bowel
Dirca. æ. Palustris.	Externally.			Complaints.
Dita Bark.				<i>Tonka Bean.</i>
Dittany.				<i>Leatherwood.</i> Rubefac. Vesicant.
Dogs Bane.				See Alstonia Scholaris.
" Grass.				See Cunila Mariana.
" Tooth Violet.				See Apocynum Andros.
Dogwood.				See Triticum Repens.
Donovan's Solution.				See Erythronium.
				See Cornus Florida.
				See Arsenici et Hydrargyri Io-
Dover's Powder.				didi Liquor.
				See Ipecac, Pulv. Comp.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Dracontium. <i>ii.</i> " Ext. Fluidum. " Tinctura.	grs. 10-30, gtt. 20-60. fl. dr. 1-2.	0 65 Do. 4.00	2.00 Do. 8.00	Skunk Cabbage. Antispasmodic, Narcotic, Stimulant. In Asthma. See Arum. Sundew. Similar in action to Belladonna and Atrophia, its effects more pronounced and rapid and passing off more quickly. Less irritating to the eye. Prefer- red by some to produce dilata- tion of pupil. Bitter Sweet. Alterative. Diaph- oretic, Diuretic. In Rheuma- tism, Scrofula, Eruptions. See Aralia hispida. See Genista. Japanese Persimmon.
Dragon Root. Drosera. <i>z.</i> Rotund. Duboisia Myoporoides.	--- grs. 3-15.	--- 0.20	--- 1.00	
Duboisin. " Murias. " Sulphas. " Nitras.	gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$ Do. Do. Do.	0.0003 Do. Do. Do.	0.007 Do. Do. Do.	
Dulcamara. <i>z.</i> " Decoctum. " Extractum. " " Fluidum.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1. fl. oz. 1-2. grs. 2-20. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00 32.00 0.13 1.00	4.00 64.00 1.30 4.00	
Dwarf Elder. Dyer's Broom. Dyospyros Kaki.	--- --- ---	--- --- ---	--- --- ---	
Ecballi Fractus.	---	---	---	Squirting Cucumber Fruit, from which Elaterium is

Elaterium. <i>ii.</i> " Ext.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$.	0.008 0.008 0.002	0.015 0.015 0.004	derived. <i>Elaterium.</i> Powerful Hydragogue Cathartic. Used to draw off dropsical fluids, <i>Elaterin.</i>] and withdraw fluid from the blood. See <i>Sambucus.</i> See <i>Inula.</i> Dressing to Ulcers. This dose for most of the Elixirs. <i>Emetin.</i> Prompt Emetic. Active principle of <i>Ipecac.</i> <i>Gravel Plant,</i> <i>Ground Laurel,</i> <i>May Flower.</i> In Genital Irritation. <i>Willow Herb.</i> [tation. <i>Wickup.</i> <i>Cancer Root.</i> <i>Beechdrop.</i> See <i>Magnesii Sulph.</i> <i>Condurango</i> <i>Horsetail Scouring Rush.</i> <i>Fire Weed.</i> Astringent, Tonic. May be used in Dysentery.
Elaterinum. <i>i.</i>	----- ----- Externally. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. ----- ----- ----- dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. ----- ----- dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. gtt. 3-15. grs. 5-30. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in labor grs. 3-10.	----- ----- ----- 2.00 0.004 2.00 Do. Do. ----- ----- ----- 2.00 ----- 2.00 Do. 0.10 0.32 2.00 0.20	----- ----- ----- 8.00 0.032 4.00 Do. Do. ----- ----- ----- 4.00 ----- 4.00 Do. 0.50 2.00 4.00 0.65	<i>Ergot.</i> <i>Secale Cornutum.</i> Oxytocic, Spec'l Stimulant. To expel clots or polypi from the uterus.
Elder.				
Elecampane.				
Elemi Unguentum.				
Elixirs.				
Emetia. <i>æ.</i>				
Epigæa. <i>æ.</i> Repens. <i>tis.</i> Ext. Fl.				
Epilobium August.				
" Pal.				
Epiphegus Virg.				
Epsom Salts.				
Equatoria Garciana.				
Equisetum Hyemale.				
Erechthites. <i>is</i> Heir-				
acifolia, Ext. Fl.				
" " Oleum.				
Ergota. <i>æ.</i>				
" Extractum				

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
Ergotæ Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 10—fl. dr. 1.	0.32	Combined with Iron in Incontinence of Urine, Paraplegia. In labor after the os is dilated and no impediment to rapid delivery, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Ergotin.] tery, Post Partem Hemorrhage, Hæmoptysis.
" " " Acet.	Do.	Do.	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	
" Vinum.	Do.	Do.	
" Liq. Purif.	gtt. 10-30.	0.65	
Ergotina. æ.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	Fleabane. Diuretic, Tonic. As Canoda Fleabane.] tringent. In Gravel, Nephritic Diseases. In Hemorrhages the Oil.
Erigeron. tis.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	<i>Mountain Balm.</i> In Lung affections.
" Canadense. is.	dr. ½-1.	2.60	
" " Extractum.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	
" " " Fluidum	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	
" " " Oleum.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	
Eriodyction.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	<i>Mountain Balm.</i> In Lung affections.
" " Glutinosum.	3 ¼-l.	1.00	
" " " Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	
Eryngium. ii. Aqua-	grs. 10-20.	0.65	
ticum. i. Ext. Fl	gtt. 20-40.	Do.	
Erythronium. ii.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	Dog's Tooth Violet. Said to be powerful Emetic.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	
Erythrophloeum.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	
Erythroxylon Coca.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	
" " Ext. Fl	Do.	Do.	
Eserine.	-----	----	Sassy Bark. <i>Coca Leaves.</i> Respiratory Stimulant. See Phystostigmin.

Ether.				See Aether.
Eucalyptus. i. Glob- ulus. i. Ext.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Fever Tree. Antiperiodic, Feb- rile.
" " " Fl.	grs. 1-10.	0.65	0.65	In Malaria, Croup,
" " Tinct.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	Chronic Cystitis, Desquama- tive Nephritis. During parox- ysms.
Eucalyptol.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
Eugenia Pimenta.	gtt. 5-30.	0.20	1.00	<i>Jamaica Pimento.</i>
Euonymus. i.		----	----	<i>Wahoo.</i> Alterative, Antiperiod- ic, Diuretic, Hydragogue, Ca- thartic.
" Extractum.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Similar to Rhubarb.
" " Fluidum.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	<i>Boneset, Thoroughwort.</i> Power- ful Diuretic, Bitter Tonic, Di- aphoretic. In large doses pro- duces vomiting and purging.
Euonymin.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	In Dyspepsia, Typhoid and
Eupatorium. ii.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	<i>Queen of the Meadow.</i> Remittent fevers. Acute Rheumatism and Cystitis.
" Extractum.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Large Flowering Spurge.</i> A very certain Emetic.
" " Fluidum.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	<i>Ipecacuanha Spurge.</i> Emetic.
" Infusum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Mole Plant.</i> Cathartic.
" Tinctura.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	In Paralysis by friction with oil. Rubefacient.
" Purpur.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	<i>Eucbright.</i>
Eupatorin.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
Eupurpurin.	grs. 1-3.	0.65	0.20	
Euphorbia. æ. Corol- lata. æ. Ext Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Ipecacuanha.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	
" Lathyrus Ol.	gtt. 6-40.	Do.	Do.	
Euphorbium vi.	grs. 2-15.	0.13	1.00	
	gtt. 4-12.	0.13	0.40	
	Externally.	----	----	
Euphrasia.		----	----	

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses</i>
European Ash.	-----	----	See Fraxinus.
Ethyl Bromide.	-----	----	See Aether Hydrobrom.
Evening Primrose.	-----	----	See Oenothera Biennis.
Eyebright.	-----	----	See Euphrasia.
False Bitter Sweet.	-----	----	See Celastrus Scandens.
“ Gromwell.	-----	----	See Onosmodium Virg.
“ Sarsaparilla.	-----	----	See Aralia Nudicaulis.
“ Unicorn.	-----	----	See Helonias Dioica.
Farina. æ. Tritici.	Ad. lib.	----	Wheat Flour. Nutritive.
Fel. tis. Bovinum.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	Ox Bile. Used where there is
“ “ Pur.	Do.	Do.	deficiency of bile.
Fennel.	-----	----	See Foeniculum.
Fermentum.	-----	----	Yeast.
Ferrum. i.	-----	----	Iron. Locally, the Chloride,
“ Acetas.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	Nitrate, Sulphate, and Subsul-
“ “ Tinct.	gtt. 20-ß. dr. 1.	0.70	phate are strongly Astringent
“ Ammon. Chlor.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	and used to control passive
“ Arsenias.	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.004	Hemorrhages. The Chloride
“ Albuminas.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	to relaxed conditions of the
“ Bromidum.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	Mucous Membranes, and as
“ Carbozoas.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.016	Enema in Leucorrhœa and
		0.065	Thread Worms. The Subsul-

"	Carbonas.	grs. 5-15.
"	" Præcip.	Do.
"	" Pilula.	1-5 Pills.
"	" Sacch.	grs. 5-30.
"	Carburetum.	grs. 3-15.
"	Chloridum.	grs. 1-3.
"	" Liquor.	gtt. 2-10.
"	" Tinct.	gtt. 10-60.
"	Citras.	grs. 2-8.
"	" Liquor.	gtt. 6-30.
"	" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.
"	" Vinum.	fl. dr. 1-4.
"	Emplastrum.	Externally.
"	et Amm. Citras.	grs. 2-8.
"	" Sulph.	grs. 1-3.
"	" Tartras.	grs. 2-8.
"	" Magnes. Citras	Do.
"	" Mang. Phos.	Do.
"	" Syrupus	fl. dr. 1/2-1.
"	" Potass. Tartras	grs. 2-8.
"	" Quiniæ Ciitras.	Do.
"	" "Syr.	fl. dr. 1/2-1.
"	" Strych. Citras	grs. 1-3.
"	" Ferrocyamid.	grs. 2-5.
"	" Hypophosphis.	grs. 4-20.
"	" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.

0.32	Do.	1.00
----	Do.	----
0.32	Do.	2.00
0.20	Do.	1.00
0.065	Do.	0.20
0.13	Do.	0.65
0.35	Do.	2.00
0.13	Do.	0.50
0.40	Do.	2.00
1.00	Do.	4.00
4 00	Do.	16.00
----	Do.	----
0.13	Do.	0.50
0.065	Do.	0.20
0.13	Do.	0.50
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
2.00	Do.	4.00
0.13	Do.	0.50
Do.	Do.	Do.
2.00	Do.	4.00
0.065	Do.	0.20
0.13	Do.	0.32
0.25	Do.	1.30
4.00	Do.	8.00

phate or Chloride as Injection in Gonorrhœa. The Tartrate applied to destructive Syphilitic, Phagedæna. Strong solution of the Sulphate to in-*Perchloride*, flamed skin in Erysipelas. Internally is a Tonic in conditions of nervous exhaustion and debility. Augments the quantity of coloring matter and number of red blood corpuscles, hence it is useful in Anæmia, conditions where Anæmia is a prominent symptom, Chlorosis, and protracted convalescence from acute diseases. Has a marked influence in checking Erysipelas where the Tr. Chloride is given in doses of ʒss, 1 every 3 or 4 hours. In Neuralgias dependent upon Anæmia and impoverished *Prussian Blue*.] state of blood. Promotes appetite and improves digestion. Said to di-

minish pain and fever in Acute Rheumatism. In fatty degenerations of the heart, palpitations, dilatations of the cavities of the heart, Strumous complaints. The Astringent preparations are used in Diarrhoea. Sugar, ââ 3i Carb. Pot. gr. 25, Sulph. Iron grs. 20, Spts. Lavend. 3iv, Rose Water 3viiss.)
rheea. The Tinct. Chloride, either alone or with Quinine, in Diphtheria and Erysipelas. *In Arsenical Poisoning.*] Tonic 20 grs. for each gr. Arsen. doses of the Tr. Chloride in Vesical Irritability, Strangury, Spasmodic *Iron Rust.*] ic Stricture, Gleet and common Bright's Disease. The Arseniate in Chorea. The Iodide in Strumous and Syphilitic conditions. The Ferrocyanide and Bromide in Epi-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult	Grammes	
Ferri Iodidum.	grs. 1-8.	0.13	0.50
" " Pilula.	1-3 Pills.	----	----
" " Syrupus.	gtt. 15-45.	1.00	3.00
" Lactas.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32
" Lacto Phosph.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65
" Malas.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00
" Mistura Arom.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	16.00	64.00
" " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Nitras.			
" " Liquor.	gtt. 2-12.	0.13	0.80
" Oxalas.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25
" Oxidum Hydr.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30
" " Magnetic.	grs. 5-10.	Do.	0.65
" Perch. Liq. Fort.	gtt. 2-10.	0.13	0.65
" Peroxidum.	In plaster.	----	----
" " Hydrat.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00
" Persulphas.	Styptic.	----	----
" Phosphas.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65
" " Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00
" Pilulæ Comp.	1-2 Pill.	----	----

" Pyrephosphas.
 " Salicylas.
 " Subcarbonas.
 " " Trochisci.
 " Subsulphas.
 " " Liquor.
 " Sulphas.
 " " Exsiccata.
 " Sulphuretum.
 " Valerianas.
 " Vinum.
 Ferrum Dialysatum.
 " Redactum.

grs. 1-5.
 grs. 2-10.
 grs. 5-30.
 5 grs. in each.
 grs. 1-4.
 grs. 1-8.
 grs. 1-3 in Pill.
 grs. 1-2.
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -3.
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
 fl. dr. 1-4.
 gtt. 10-40.
 grs. 1-6.

0.065
 0.13
 0.32

 0.065
 Do.
 0.065
 0.065
 0.008
 0.032
 4.00
 0.65
 0.065

0.32
 0.65
 2.00

 0.25
 0.50
 0.20
 0.13
 0.20
 0.13
 16.00
 2.60
 0.40

Ferula Sambul.

Fever Bush.

" Few.

" Root,

" Tree.

Ficus. *i.*

Figwort.

Filix. *icis.* Mas. *aris.*

" " Ext.

 Ad. lib.

 dr. 1-3.
 grs. 10-20.

 4.00
 0.65

 12.00
 1.30

lepsy. Redactum is readily soluble in the gastric juices and almost tasteless. The Pyrophosphate is more soluble and less irritating than the *Monse's Solution.*] Phosphate. The Dialyzed is neutral, non-irritating non - constipating, and does not blacken the teeth. Iron should be taken after meals, the astringent preparations sucked through a glass tube and combined with a laxative to prevent constipating effects. Its administration should be kept up for a long period.

Mask Root.

See Benzoin Odoriferum.

See Pyrethrum Parthenium.

See Triosteum.

See Eucalyptus Globulus.

Figs. Nutritive, Laxative.

See Scrophularia Parth.

Male Fern. Anthelmintic in

Tape Worm. The Oleoresina

Medical.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Filicis Mar, Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	is the most efficient preparation.
" " Oleores.	gtt. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	See Erechtites Heiracifolia.
Fireweed.	-----	---	---	See Gentiana Quinque.
Five Flowered Gentian.	-----	---	---	See Linum.
Flax Seed.	-----	---	---	See Erigeron.
Fleabane.	-----	---	---	See Calycanthus Flor.
Florida Allspice.	-----	---	---	Fennel. Aromatic, Carminative.
Foeniculum. i.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Used in Flatulent Colic, or as
" Aqua.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	Corrigent to Senna.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	
" Oleum.	gtt. 5-15.	0.20	0.60	
Folia Carobae.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	
Fowler's Solution.	-----	---	---	Jacaranda Procera.
Foxglove.	-----	---	---	See Potassii Arsenitis Liq.
Frankincense.	-----	---	---	See Digitalis.
Frankenia Grandifolia.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	See Olibanum.
Franciscea Uniflora.	grs. 3-10.	---	---	Yerba Ruema, in Catarrhs.
Frangula.	Externally.	---	---	Manace.
Fraxinus.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	In the form of an ointment.
Fraseria. æ.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	European Ash.
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	American Cuiumbo. Bitter Tonic.
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	Used in cases where simple
Fraserin.	grs 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Bitters are applicable.

Fringe Tree.	-----	-----	-----
Frostwort.	-----	-----	-----
Fucus. <i>i.</i> Vesicul-	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00
osus. <i>i.</i> Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00
Fulmaria. Suc.	oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00
Fungus Igniar. Præp.	-----	-----	-----
Fusel Oil.	-----	-----	-----
G alanga. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00
Galbanum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30
" Ext Fluidum.	grs. 20-60.	0.65	2.00
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----
" " Comp.	Do.	----	----
" Pilulæ. "	1-6 Pills.	----	----
Galega.	-----	-----	----
Galium. <i>ii.</i> Apar-	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00
ine. <i>is.</i> Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Tinct,	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00
" Verum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32
Galla. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30
" Extractum.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30
" et Opii Ung.	Externally.	----	----
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00

See Chionanthus Virg.
 See Helianthemum,
Bladder Wrack. Removessuper-
 abundance of flesh.
Fulmitory Juice.
 See Agaricus.
 See Alcohol Amylicum.

G Aromatic, Stimulant.
Galbanum. Antispasmodic. Ex-
 pectorant, General Stimulant.
 Applied in Chronic Scrofulous
 (Galbanum ʒi, Turpentine ʒi,
 Burgundy Pitch ʒiii, Lead Plas-
 ter ʒivss.) Enlargements.

Goat's Rue.
Cleavers. Antiscorbutic. Anti-
 scrofulitic, Diuretic. In Drop-
 sies.
Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw.
Nut Gall. Powerful local As-
 tringent. In Chronic Diar-
 rhœa, Hemorrhoides, Dysen-
 tery, Gastric Catarrh with acid-
 ity, Flatulence, Menorrhagia.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

G

Gallæ Unguentum.
Gambogia. æ.
" Pilula Comp.

Externally.
grs. 2-6.
grs. 3-15.

0.13
0.20

(3i in 3i.)
Cambogia, Gamboge. Hydro-
gue, Cathartic, Diuretic. In
Dropsies. Action uncertain
and irritating.

Garden Artichoke.
Garlic.

See Cynara Scholymus.
See Allium.

Gaultheria. æ.
" Ext. Fluidum.
" Oleum.

dr. ½-1.
fl. dr. 1-2.
gtt 3-6.

2.00
4.00
0.10

Wintergreen Partridgeberry. As-
tringent, Tonic. To flavor
mixtures.

Gelatina.
Gelsemium. ii.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum.

Ad lib.
grs. 1-8.
gr. ¼-1.
gtt. 3-20.
grs. 10-60.
gr. ⅛-1.

0.065
0.015
0.10
0.32
0.008

Gelatin Vehicle.
Yellow Jasmine. Febrifuge,
Nervous and Arterial Sedative.
In Neuralgia of the 5th nerve,
Intercostal and Ovarian Neu-
ralgia. Myalgia, Tetanus, Cer-
ebrospinal Meningitis, Spas-
modic Cough.

Gelsemin. Res.
Gelsemia. Alk.

gr. ⅙ to ⅓.

0.002

Genista.
Gentiana. æ.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum.
" " Comp.

dr. ¼-1.
grs. 10-40.
grs. 5-20.
fl. dr. ¼-1.
Do.

1.00
0.65
0.32
1.00
Do.

Dyer's Broom.
Gentian. Nonstringent, Bitter
Tonic. Used freely in Dyspep-
sia and Debility with loss of
appetite, Convalescence from

" Infus. Comp.	fl. oz. ½-1.	16.00	32.00	acute diseases. Generally
" Mistura.	Do.	Do.	Do.	combined with Chiretta.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Powder applied to malignant
" " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	ulcers.
" Catesbæi.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Blue Gentian.</i> • Do.
" Quinquiflora.	-----	----	----	<i>Five Flowered Gentian.</i>
Geoffroya. æ. Iner-	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Cabbage Tree Bark</i> Anthelmin-
mis. is. Ext.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	tic, Cathartic.
Geranium <i>id.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Cranesbill.</i> One of the best na-
" Extractum.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40	tive Astringents. In Diar-
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	rhœa, Bowel Complaints,
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	Chronic Dysentery, Leucor-
Geraniin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	rhœa. To indolent ulcers.
German Chamomile.	-----	----	----	<i>See Matricaria.</i>
Geum. <i>id.</i>	grs. 20-60.	1.30	4.00	<i>Water Avens.</i> Powerful Astring-
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	Do.	ent, Tonic.
Gillenia. æ.	grs. 6-20.	0.40	1.30	<i>American Ipecac</i> Mild Emetic.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 12-40.	Do.	Do.	Substitute for Ipecac. Given
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	at short intervals to vomit.
Gilleniin.	grs. ¼-2.	0.015	0.13	<i>See Zingiber.</i>
Ginger.	-----	----	----	<i>See Panax.</i>
Ginseng.	-----	----	----	<i>See Sodii Sulphas.</i>
Glauber's Salts.	-----	----	----	<i>Ground Ivy.</i> Tonic. In Chronic
Glechoma. æ. Hed-	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Pulmonary Diseases.
eracea. æ. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-1.	Do.	Do.	<i>Glycerin.</i> Emollient.
Glycerina. æ.	Ad lib.	----	----	

G

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

Glycyrrhiza, æ.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Licorice. Emolient, Demulcent, Expectorant Vehicle. In Catarrhal Affections.
" Extractum.	grs. 15-60.	1.00	2.00	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Elix. Arom.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Mistura Comp.	dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Brown Mixture. (Licorice, Sugar, Gum Arab. āā3i, Camph. Tr. Opii 3iv, Vin. Antim. 3ii, Sweet Spirits Nitre 3i Aq. 3iii.) (Ext. Opii gr. 1 in 20 Troches.) To disguise the taste of Quinine.
" et Opii Troch.	1-5.	----	----	
Glycyrrhizin. Ammo-	dr. 1.	4.00	----	Life Everlasting.
niata.	----	----	----	See Araroba. To Skin Diseases, where Tinea and itching.
Gnaphalium.	oz. ½ to pint.	----	----	See Aurum.
Goa Powder.	Externally.	----	----	See Solidago.
" " Ung.	Do.	----	----	See Ooptis.
Gold.	----	----	----	Colton. Protective. Emmena-
Golden Rod.	----	----	----	Colton Root Bark.] gogue, Oxy-
Gold Thread.	----	----	----	tocic. Spec. Stimulant. Pro-
Gossypium. ii.	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	motes Uterine contraction. As
" Rad. Cortex.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	a parturifacient.
" " Ext.	fl. dr 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
" " Fl.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	
" " Tinct.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0 32	
Gossypin.				

Goulard's Extract.	-----	----	----	See Plumbi Subacetatis Liq.
Goyana Domingensis.	-----	----	----	<i>Chewstick.</i>
Granati Rad. Cortex.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Bark of Pomegranate Root.</i> As-
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-90.	0.65	3.00	tringent, Anthelmintic.
" Fructus Cortex.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Pomegranate Rind.</i> Do.
Gratiola. α . Offic-	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	<i>Hedge Hyssop.</i> Drastic Cathar-
inalis. α s. Ext.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	tic, Diuretic, Emetic. In He-
" " " Fl.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	patic Disorders.
Gravel Plant.	-----	----	----	See Epigæa Repens.
Great Laurel.	-----	----	----	See Rhodendron Max.
Grey Powder.	-----	----	----	See Hydrargyrum Cum Creta.
Grindelia. α . Rob-	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Relieves Spasmodic Asthma.
usta. α . Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" " "	grs. 3-8.	0.20	0.50	
" Squarrosa α .	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Antiperiodic. Used in Malar-
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 10-30.	Do.	Do.	ial Disorders.
Ground Ivy.	-----	----	----	See Glechoma Hederacea.
" Pine.	-----	----	----	See Ajuga Chamæpitys.
Guaco. <i>onis</i> .	-----	----	----	Tonic, Stimulant, Antidote to
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Snake Bites.
Guaiacum. α .	-----	----	----	Alterative, Diaphoretic, Gen.
" Lignum.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	<i>Guaiac Wood.</i>] Stimulant. In
" Mistura.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	64.00	Chronic Rheumatism, Rheu-
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	matoid Arthritis Syphilis,
" " Ammon.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa,
" Resina.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	<i>Guaiac.</i>

G

Actions and Uses

Paulinia, Astringent, Tonic.
In Convalescence from severe illness.
See *Acacia*.
See *Bals Gurgun*.
To make Splints of.
To cover excoriations.
Chaulmoogra Oil. Used in Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism.

H

Logwood. Astringent
Used in Diarrhoea and Mucous Discharges. Imparts a pink color to faces.
See *Polytrichum Junip*.
Witch Hazel. Astringent, Sedative. In Milk Leg, Hemorrhoids, Hemoptysis, Dysentery.
See *Spiraea*.
See *Hieracium*.
See *Corylus*.
Penny Royal. Stimulant. In

Grammes.

1.00	4.00
Do.	Do.
0.20	0.50
----	----
----	----
----	----
----	----
0.25	0.50

Dose for Adult.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
grs. 3-8.

Externally.
Do.
gtt. 5-10.

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
fl. oz. 1-2.
grs. 5-20.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

grs. 15-30.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.
grs. 1-3.

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

Medicines.

Guarana. æ.
" Ext.
" " Fluidum.
Gum Arabic.
Gurgun.
Gutta. æ. *Percha*. æ. Liq.
" " *Odorata*.
Gynocardia.
" Oleum.

Hæmatoxylon. i.
" Decoctum.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum.
Hair Cap Moss.
Hamamelis. is. *Virginica*. Ext. Fl.
Hamamelin.
Hard Hack.
Hawk Weed.
Hazel.
Hedeoma. æ.

" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	Flatulent Colic, Sick Stomach,
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	Amenorrhoea.
Hedge Hyssop.	-----	----	----	See Gratiola Officinalis.
Helenium.	-----	----	----	Sneezeweed.
Helianthemum. \bar{i} .	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	Frostwort. Astringent, Anti-
" Extractum.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	scrofulitic. In Scrofula, Diar-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	rhoea. As Gargle in sore throat
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	of Scarlatina.
Helianthus.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Sunflower Seeds.
Helleborus. \bar{i} .	grs. 2-20.	0.13	1.30	Black Hellebore. Hydragogue.
" Extractum.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	Cathartic, harsh and uncer-
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65	tain, rarely used, Alterative.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	1.00	8.00	In Dropsies.
" Foetidus \bar{i} .	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	Bear's Foot. Anthelmintic,
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	Cathartic.
Helonias. \bar{x} . Dio-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Starwort, Unicorn. Used in
ica. \bar{x} . Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Atony of the Genital Organs,
Helonin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	0.015	0.20	and Leucorrhoea.
Hemidesmi Radix.	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	Indian Sarsaparilla. Alterative,
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Diuretic.
Hemlock.	-----	----	----	See Pinus Canadensis.
" Leaves.	-----	----	----	See Conii Folia.
" Pitch.	-----	----	----	See Pix Canadensis.
Henbane.	-----	----	----	See Hyoscyamus.
Hepatica. \bar{x} .	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Liverwort. Astringent, Tonic.
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Deobstruent.

Medical.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Heracleum. <i>i.</i> Lan- atum. <i>i.</i> Ext. Fl.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Masterwort, Cow Parsnip. Car- minative, Gen. Stimulant.
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. ½-1½.	2.00	6.00	Rubefacient. In Flatulence.
Heuchera. <i>æ.</i>	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	Alum Root. Astringent. Applied to Ulcers.
" Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	1.30	Hawkweed.
Hieracium.	gtt. 10-60.	0.32	2.00	See Aesculus Hippo.
Hippocastanum.	-----	-----	-----	The Leech. Aquatic worm.
Hirudo. <i>inis.</i>	-----	-----	-----	See Strychnos Gauthieriana.
Hoang-Nan.	-----	-----	-----	See Ilex.
Holly.	-----	-----	-----	See Cascara Amarga.
Honduras Bark.	-----	-----	-----	See Cynoglossum Offic.
Hound's Tongue.	-----	-----	-----	See Mel.
Honey.	-----	-----	-----	See Humulus.
Hops.	-----	-----	-----	Barley. Demulcent.
Hordeum. <i>i.</i>	Ad. lib.	-----	-----	Nutritive drink.
" Decoctum.	Do.	-----	-----	See Marrubium.
Horehound.	-----	-----	-----	See Aesculus Hippocastanea.
Horse Chestnut.	-----	-----	-----	See Collinsonia Canadensis.
" Balm.	-----	-----	-----	See Monarda.
" Mint.	-----	-----	-----	See Armoracæ Radix.
" Radish.	-----	-----	-----	See Equisetum Hyemale.
" Tail.	-----	-----	-----	Hops, Lupulus. Tonic, probably
Humulus. <i>i.</i>	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	

" Extractum.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	Narcotic, Stimulant. In Febrile Complaints, Dyspepsia, Anodyne Cataplasms.
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
" Tinctura.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	16.00	64.00	
Humulin.	-----	----	----	See Lupulina.
Hura.	-----	----	----	<i>Sand Box Tree.</i>
Hydrangea. æ.	grs. 20-80.	1.30	5.30	<i>Hydrangea.</i> In Calculous Complaints. Relieves pain on passage.
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 4-8.	16.00	32.00	
Hydrargyrum. i.	In ointment.	----	----	<i>Mercury.</i> Locally, the Acid Nitrate to Lu-
" Ammoniatum.	Externally.	----	----	poid Ulcerations. Black and
" " Ung.		0.002	0.008	<i>Perchloride, Corros. Sublimite.</i>]
" Chlorid. Corros	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.			
Chlorid. Mite.	grs. $\frac{1}{6}$ -2 alter.	0.01	0.13	Yellow Washes in Venereal
	grs. 3-6 purg.	0.20	0.40	<i>Calamel, Subchloride.</i>] Ulcera-
" Cum Creta.	grs. 1-12.	0.065	0.80	tions. Calamel dusted on
" Cyanidum.	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.002	0.008	<i>Grey Powder.</i>] Condylomata,
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	or Corneal Ulcers, Chronic In-
" Iodidum Rub.	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.002	0.008	flammation of the external
" " " Ung.	Externally.	----	----	ear. Lotion of the Corrosive
" " Viride.	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -2.	0.01	0.13	Sublimate to Condylomata
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	and Ulcerations of Throat.
				The various Ointments in Skin
				Diseases dependent on minute
				vegetable growths, or in many

Medicines.

Dose for Adult

Grammes

Actions and Uses.

" Lotio Flava.	Do.	----	----	{
" " Nigra.	Do.	----	----	
" Nitras.				{
" " Liquor.				
" " Ung.	Caustic.	----	----	{
" Oxidum Flavum	Externally.	----	----	
" " Ung.	Do.	----	----	{
" " Rubrum.	Do.	----	----	
" " Ung.	Do.	----	----	{
" Oleas. atis.	Do.	----	----	
" Pilulæ.	grs. 1-15.	0.065	1.00	{
" Sulphuret. Rub.	Fumes inhaled	0.13	0.32	
" Sulphas Flav.	grs. 2-5 Emet.	----	----	{
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	----	
" " Comp.	Do.	----	----	{
" " "				

ivation avoided. Mercurial Chalk, Calomel and Blue Pill act similarly, salivation most frequently coming from Blue Pill, Calomel next; they are used as purgatives or adjuncts to Purgative medicines, also as anthelmintics or adjuncts to

Yellow Wash (Corros. Sublimate grs. 18, Lime Water 3x.) Chronic
Black Wash (Calomel 5½, Lime Water 3x.) Skin Diseases. The Oleate in various Joint Affections and superficial Inflammations, Antisyphilitic, Alterative, Antisyphilitic, Antiphlogistic, Cholagogue, Cathartic, Sialagogue Stimulates the hepatic cells (5 p.ct., 10 p.ct., 20 p.ct. Solution.)
Blue Pill. and causes a flow of *Cinnabar.* bile into the intestines. Specific
Turpeth Mineral. first and second stages of Syphilis, where its employment should be continued for a long period, but anything like salivation avoided.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Hydrogenii Peroxid.

Hyoseyami Folia.

" Semen.

" Extractum.

" " Alcohol.

" " Fluidum.

" Tinctura.

Hyoscyamin.

Hyoscyamia. æ. Alk.

" Murias.

" Sulphas.

" Citras.

Hypericum.

" Extractum.

" " Fluidum.

" Oleum.

Hyssop.

Iberis. is. Amara. æ.

Iceland Moss.

Ichthyocolla. æ

grs. 2-10.

grs. 1-6.

grs. 1-3.

gr. ¼-1.

gtt. 5-20.

fl. dr. ¼-1.

gr. ⅙-½.

gr. ⅑ to 20.

Do.

Do.

Do.

dr. ¼-1.

grs. 10-20.

fl. dr. ¼-1.

Externally.

grs. 1-3.

dr. 3 to Aq. O 1.

0.13

0.065

0.065

0.015

0.16

1.00

0.01

0.007

Do.

Do.

Do.

1.00

0.65

1.00

0.065

A stimulating application.
Henbane, Hyoseyamus, Antispasmodic, Delirient, Hypnotic, Sedative. Combined with *Verat. Viride* in Fevers to reduce temperature and pulse. Prevents griping of purgatives. In painful and irritable affections of the bladder. Affections characterized by spasm as Asthma, Laryngeal Cough, Hepatic, Intestinal and Renal Colic. In recurrent, acute and subacute Mania.
Johnswort. Diuretic, Stimulant. In Gravel, Dysentery. Applied to Burns, Bruises, etc.

See *Gratiola Officin.*

Bitter Candy Tuft. In Asthma. **I**

See *Cetraria*.

Isinglass. Nutritive.

Ignatia. \mathfrak{z} .	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Bean of St. Ignatia. Used in
" Extractum.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Dyspepsia. Similar to Nux
" " Fluidum.	grs. 3-10.	0.10	0.32	Vomica.
Ilex.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	Holly.
" Paraguayense.	Externally.	----	----	Paraguay Tea.
Illicium.	Do.	----	----	Star Anise. To local pains.
Imperatoria.	-----	----	----	Masterwort. Ext. Stimulant.
Indian Hemp.	-----	----	----	See Cannabis Indica, also Apoc-
" Black Root.	-----	----	----	num Cannabinum.
" Physic.	-----	----	----	See Pterocaulon Pyenostach.
" Sarsaparilla.	-----	----	----	See Gillenia.
" Tobacco.	-----	----	----	See Hemidesmi Radix.
" Turnip.	-----	----	----	See Lobelia.
Indigo.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	See Arum.
Ingulvin	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Antispasmodic.
Inula. \mathfrak{z} .	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Digestive. In Dyspepsia, Vom-
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	iting of Pregnancy.
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Elecampane. Used in Chronic
Iodinium. \mathfrak{z} .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Pectoral Complaints, Debility,
" Bromidum.	Externally.	----	----	Chronic Atonic Dyspepsia.
" Liquor Comp.	grs. 6-20.	0.40	1.30	Iodine. Alterative, Antisyphil-
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	itic, Antiscrofulitic, Sialago-
" Tinctura.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	(Iodine 5vi, Iod Pot. 5iss, Aq. Ol.)
" " Comp.	gtt. 4-20.	0.13	0.65	gue. In Syphilitic Complaints,
				Skin Diseases, Rheumatism,
				Glandular Enlargements.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Iodinii Unguentum.
" " Comp.

Externally.
Do.

Chronic Abscesses, Ringworm, Fibroid and Tubercular Affections of the Lungs, Ovarian Dropsy, Bronchocele, Scrofulous Ulcers, Uterine Cancer.

Iodoformum. i.

grs. 1-3.

0.065 0.20

Iodoform. In Scrofulous and Syphilitic Ulcers.

Ipecac Spurge.

Ipecacuanha. æ.

gr. ¼-1 Expec.
grs. 5-20 Emet.
gtt. 3-60.

0.015 0.065
0.32 1.30
0.10 2.00

Ipecac. Diaphoretic, Expecto- rant, Emetic. In Affections of Throat and Lungs where mu- *Dover's Powder.* (Ipecac, Opium, 3ââ gr. 1, Sulph. Potass. gr. 8.)

" Ext. Fluidum.

grs. 2-10.

0.13 0.65

cous or false membranes are to be evacuated. In small doses

" Syrupus.

fl. dr. ½-4.

2.00 16.00

checks vomiting, excites ap- petite, Acute Dysentery,

" Trochisci.

¼ gr. in each.

---- 4.00

Sluggish Digestion. Dover's Powder is an admirable Dia- phoretic in Febrile Compl'ts.

" Vinum.

gtt. 15—fl. dr. 1.

0.50

Orris Root. Diaphoretic. Cath- artic in large doses.

Iris. idis. Floren-

Dentifrice.

---- 4.00

Blue Flag. Alterative Cathartic.

tina. æ. Ext. Fl.

fl. dr. ¼-1.

0.65 1.30

Blue Flag. Alterative Cathartic.

" Versicolor. oris.

grs. 10-20.

1.00 4.00

Blue Flag. Alterative Cathartic.

" " Extractum.
 " " " Fluid.
 " " Tinctura.
 Irisin. (Iridin.)
 Irish Moss.
 Iron.
 Isinglass.

grs. 1-3.
 gtt. 20-60.
 fl. dr. 1-2.
 grs. 1-3.

0.20
 2.00
 8.00
 0.20

Jaborandi.
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 " Tinctura.

dr $\frac{1}{4}$ -1
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 fl. dr. 1-2.

4.00
 4.00
 8.00
 1.00
 1.00
 4.00

J *Pilocarpus Pinnatus*. Powerful Diaphoretic and Sialogogue, also increasing flow of nasal and bronchial mucus, tears and milk. Skin at first

flushes deeply followed by profuse perspiration when temperature falls from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2° F., this is succeeded by pallor and more or less drowsiness, amount of urea passing out through the sweat is enormously increased. Pupil is contracted, but resumes its normal state in about 1½ hours. Used in Bright's Disease, Febrile conditions, Diabetic Insipidus, Dropsies, Ascites. Chronic and Rheumatic Complaints, Bronchitis with Asthma, Skin Diseases where deficient secretion from sudoriferous glands Uræmia from desquamative nephritis.

Jacaranda Procera.
 Jamaica Dogwood.
 " Pimento.
 Japanese Persimmon.

See Folia Carobæ.
 See Piscidia Erythrina.
 See Eugenia Pimenta.
 See Dyospyros Kaki.

Diuretic, Sialogogue. In Hepathic Disorders, Dropsy. Best combined with Capsicum.

See Chondrus.
 See Ferrum.
 See Ichthyocolla.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult

Gravmes

Actions and Uses.

Jalapa. \mathfrak{x} .	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	<i>Jalap.</i> Cathartic or Laxative, accord'g to dose, Hydragogue Cathartic in Dropsies, Kidney (Jalap \mathfrak{z} i, Bitart, Potass. \mathfrak{z} ii.) Diseases with Dropsy, Cerebral lesions. Combined with Calomel to quicken its action. At beginning of Fevers, Mania, in anthelmintic. See Ceanothus Americ. <i>Twin Leaf.</i> See Hypericum. See Cercis Canadensis. <i>Jujube Berries.</i>
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
" " Fluidum.	\mathfrak{f} . dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" Pulv. Comp.	grs. 20-dr. 1.	1.30	4.00	
" Resina.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
" Tinctura.	\mathfrak{f} . dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
Jalapin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
Jersey Tea.	-----	-----	-----	
Jeffersonia Diphylla.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	
Johnswort.	-----	-----	-----	
Judas Tree.	-----	-----	-----	
Jujuba.	-----	-----	-----	
Juglans. <i>dis.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	<i>Butternut.</i> Cathartic, Laxative.
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	In habitual Constipation.
" " Fluidum.	\mathfrak{f} . dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Similar to Rhubarb.
Juglandin.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	
Juniperus. <i>i.</i>	grs. 15-60.	1.00	4.00	<i>Juniper.</i> Diaphoretic, Diuretic,
" Extractum.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	Gen. Stimulant. In Dropsies
" " Fluidum.	\mathfrak{f} . dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	combined with Squill or Digitalis.
" Infusum.	\mathfrak{f} . oz. 1-3.	32.00	96.00	Counterindicated in
" Oleum.	gtt. 3-20.	0.10	0.65	Cardiac or Renal Dropsies.

" Spiritus.
 " " Comp.
 " Virginiana.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
 fl. dr. 1-4.

Kalmia, æ. Lati-
 folia. Ext Fl.
 " Augustifolia.

grs. 3-15.
 gtt. 6-30.

Kameela.

Kava Kava. Ext. Fl.

grs. 15-30.
 gtt. 30-60.

Kino. *indecl.*

" Ext. Fluidum.
 " Pulv. Comp.

grs. 10-30.
 gtt. 20-60.

" Tinctura.

grs. 5-20.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

Koosso.

Kramaria. æ.

grs. 15-30.

" Extractum.

grs. 5-10.

" " Fluidum.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

" Infusum.

fl. oz. 1-2.

" Syrupus.

fl. dr. 1-4.

" Tinctura.

fl. dr. 1-2.

Labrador Tea.

Laburnii, Ext.

gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1.

Lacca.

Externally.

Red Cedar. Substitute for Sa-
 [vine.]

Mountain Laurel, Spoonwood. **K**
 Astringent, Narcotic, Se-
Sheep Laurel. [dative.]
 See Rottlera.

Piper Methysticum. In Rheu-
 matism and Gonorrhoea.

Kino. Astringent. In Diarrhoea.
 Dysentery, Hemorrhage, Py-
 rosis, Diarrhoea of Phthisis.

See Brayera.

Rhatany. Powerful Astringent.

In Ulcerations of Mouth and

Gums, Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

Mucous Hemorrhages and

Discharges.

See *Ledum Latifolium.*

Laburnum.

L

Lac. Astringent Application.

4 00
 16 00

1.00
 Do.

2.00
 Do.

2.00
 Do.

1.30
 8.00

2.00

0.65

2.00

64.00

16.00

8.00

0.065

2.00
 4.00

0.20
 Do.

1.00
 Do.

0.65
 Do.

0.32
 2.00

1.00

0.32

1.00

32.00

4 00

4.00

0.005

L

Actions and Uses.

Litmus.
Digestive. In Dyspepsia.
Lettuce. A safe Soporific and Sedative for children. Does not constipate, or excite the brain.
Concrete Juice of Lettuce. Soporific Antispasmodic, Sedative, slightly Laxative and Diuretic. Substitute for Opium. The Syrup is a vehicle for expectorants.
See *Cypripedium*,
See *Galium Verum*.
Burdock. Aperient, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. In Rheumatism, Gout.
See *Adeps*.
See *Euphobia Corollata*.
Larch Bark. In Chronic Bronchitis.
Tamarac.
See *Delphinium*.

Grammes.

0.35
0.32
0.065
1.00
4.00
0.20
0.065
0.32
4.00
0.65

2.00
0.32
1.00

0.25
1.00

Dose for Adult.

grs. 5-20.
grs. 5-30.
grs. 1-5.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
fl. dr. 1-2.
grs. 3-12.
grs. 1-4.
gtt. 10-30.
fl. dr. 1-3.
gtt. 20-80.

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
grs. 5-20.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

grs. 4-8.
gtt. 30-60.

Medical.

Lacmus.
Lactopeptin.
Lactuca. æ.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum.
" Tinctura.
Lactucarium. ii.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum.
" Syrupus.
" Tinctura.
Ladies' Slipper.
" Bedstraw.
Lappa. æ.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum
Lard.
Large Flower Spurge.
Laricis Cretex.
" Tinct.
Larix Americana.
Larkspur.

See Opii Tinctura.

See Laurus.

Cherry Laurel. Similar to Dil. Prussic Acid.

Laurel, Bay Tree or Sweet.

Lavender. Aromatic, Carminative. Cordial, Stimulant, Stomachic. In Flatulence and Nervous Debility.

See Plumbum.

See Dirca.

Marsh Tea. Vermifuge.

Labrador Tea.

See Hirudo.

See Limones.

Motherwort. Antispasmodic, Emmenagogue, Nervine, in Hysteria.

From Taraxacum.

Culver's Root. Alterative, Cathartic, Cholagogue, Emetic, Tonic, Useful in Constipation where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.

See Lactuca.

Laudanum.	-----	-----	-----
Laurel.	-----	-----	-----
Laurocerasi Folia.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00
" Aqua.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
Laurus. i.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
Lavandula. æ.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32
" Spiritus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00
" Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Tinct. Comp.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00
Lead.	-----	-----	-----
Leatherwood.	-----	-----	-----
Ledum. i.	Externally.	-----	-----
" Latifolium.	-----	-----	-----
Leech.	-----	-----	-----
Lemon.	-----	-----	-----
Leonurus. i. Car-	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
diaca. æ. Ext.	grs. 3-8.	0.20	0.50
" " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00
Leontodin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
Leptandra. æ. Vir-	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00
ginica. æ. Ext.	grs. 2-4.	0.13	0.25
" " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00
Leptandrin.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	0.015	0.13
Lettuce.	-----	-----	-----

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses

L

Lavant Wormseed.	dr. ¼-1.	---	---	See Santonica.
Liatrix. <i>is.</i> Spicata.	fl. dr. ½-1½.	1.00	4.00	Button Snakeroot. Diuretic,
" " Ext. Fl.	---	2.00	6.00	Stimulant. In Gonorrhœa,
" Odoratis.	---	---	---	Deer Tongue.] Sore Throat.
Liatrin.	grs. 1-3.	0 065	0 20	
Life Root.	---	---	---	See Senecio Aureus.
" Everlasting.	---	---	---	See Gnaphalium Polyceph.
Ligusticum. <i>i.</i> Levisticum.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Lorage. Diaphoretic, Diuretic.
Ligustrum. <i>i.</i>	fl dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Similar to Angelica.
Lily of the Valley.	Externally.	---	---	Prive. Astringent.
Lily White. (Pond.)	---	---	---	See Convallaria Majalis.
Lime,	---	---	---	See Nymphaea.
Limones. <i>is.</i>	Ad. lib.	---	---	See Calx.
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-6.	0.065	---	Lemma. Antispasmodic to a
" Spiritus.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	0.20	slight degree, Antiscorbutic,
" Syrupus.	fl. oz. ½-1.	16.00	8.00	Corrective. In Acute Rheu-
Linaria. <i>æ.</i>	---	---	32.00	matism.
Linum. <i>i.</i>	Ad lib.	---	---	Toad Flax.
" Farina.	Do.	---	---	Flax Seed. To make poultices
" Infus. Comp.	Do.	---	---	Flax Meal] of Demulcent. The
" Oleum.	fl. oz ½-1.	16.00	---	Oil is a Laxative.
Lippia Mexicana.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	32.00	In coughs and pulmonary af-
			4.00	fections.

" " Tr. Con.	Do.	Do.	Do.	See Glycyrrhiza.
Liquorice.	-----	----	----	Sweet Gum. To Ulcers.
Liquidambar. i.	Externally.	----	----	Tulip Tree Bark, White Wood.—
Liriodendron. i.	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Diaphoretic, Febrifuge, Stim-
" Extractum.	grs. 2-12.	0.13	0.80	ulant, Tonic. In Rheumatism,
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Dyspepsia.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Lithium. Antacid. The Carb-
Lithium. ii.				onate and Citrate resemble
" Benzoas.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	other alkalies. One of the best
" Bromidum.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	solvents in uric acid, also a
" Carbonas.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	valuable remedy in Gout,
" Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gravel, etc. Acts strongly as a
" Efferv. Liq.	fl. oz. 5-10.	160.00	320.00	Diuretic.
" Ferro Citras.	grs. 2-12.	0.13	0.80	
" Iodidum.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
" Salicylas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Liverwort.				
Lobelia. æ.	-----	----	----	See Hepatica.
" Acetum.	grs. 1-3. Expec.	0.065	0.20	Lobelia, Indian Tobacco. Anti-
" Extractum.	grs. 10-20, Emet	0.65	1.30	spasmodic, Diaphoretic.
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1 ⅛-1.	0.50	4.00	Emetic. Expectorant, Ine-
" " " Comp.	grs. ½-2.	0.032	0.13	briant. Used in Habitual
" Tinctura.	gtt. 5-40.	0.20	1.30	Constipation dependent on
" " Aether.	Do.	Do.	Do.	atony of the muscular coat
	fl. dr. ¼-2.	1.00	8.00	and deficient secretion from
	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	the bowels, Fecal impactions
				where no inflammation exists,

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

L

Lobelin.

gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

0.015 0.065

Spasmodic Asthma its efficiency here being increased by the Iodide or Bromide of Ammon., Hooping Cough, Bronchitis with dyspnoea. It should not be used as an emetic as it is to harsh and uncertain.

Logwood.

Externally.

See Hæmatoxylin.

Lohium. *ii.*

Darnel. For local pains.

See. Lythrum.

See Ligusticum Levisticum.

See Pulmonaria Officinalis.

See Humulus.

Lupulin. Mild soporific action. Substitute for alcoholic stimulants, Stomachic Tonic. Used in Atonic Dyspepsia, Febrile Complaints.

grs. 2-10.

0.13 0.65

gtt. 8-30.

0.25 1.00

grs. 2-6.

0.13 0.40

℥. dr. 1-2.

4.00 8.00

Matrimony Vine.

Lycium.

Puff Ball.

Lycopodium. Absorbent. Used in Cystitis.

Externally.

Bugleweed. Mild Narcotic. Al-

grs. 20-40.

1.30 2.60

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2.00 6.00

" Ext. Fluidum.
 " Europanes.
 Lycopin.
 Lythrum.

Macis. *idis*.
 " Ext. Fluidum

Madder.

Magnesia. *æ*.
 Magnesium. *ii*.

" Acetas.

" Bengoas.

" Bisulphis.

" Boras

" Bromidum.

" Carbonas.

" Lev.

" Carb. Liq.

" Citras.

" " Liq.

" Chloridum.

" Hyposulphis.

" Hypophosphis.

" Lactophosph.

" Levis.

" Iodidum.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

 grs. 1-5.
 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

grs. 5-20.
 gtt. 10-40.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

grs. 5-20.
 grs. 3-30.

grs. 10-30.
 Do.

grs. 3-20.
 drs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

grs. 3-20.

fl. oz. 5-10.

grs. 3-10.

grs. 10-30.

grs. 3-15.

Do.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

grs. 2-15.

2.00

 0.065
 16.00

0.32
 Do.

 1.00

 0.32
 0.65

0.65
 Do.

0.20

1.00

1.00

16.00

0.20

160.00

0.20

0.65

0.20

Do.

1.00

0.13

8.00

 0.32
 32.00

1.30
 Do.

 4.00

 1.30
 2.00

2.00
 Do.

1.30

8.00

4.00

64.00

1.30

320.00

0.65

2.00

1.00

Do.

4.00

1.00

lays Cough. In incipient
 Bitter Bugle.] Phthisis.

Loosestrife.

Mace. Astringent, Arom-
 atic.

See Rubia.

Calcedine Magnesia. Antacid,
Magnesium.] Antilithic, Cath-
 artic, Diuretic. The Carbonate
 is a mild Laxative, corrects
 acidity, and is especially
 agreeable in irritable states of
 the stomach. The sulphate is
 a good Cathartic in early
 stages of Febrile Diseases,
 Lead poisoning or $\frac{1}{4}$ dissolved
 in a glass of water with $\frac{3}{4}$
 sulphuric acid Dil. Magnesi-
 um is combined with iron in
 many Atonic conditions. Mag-
 nesea is almost tasteless pro-
 ducing feculent rather than a
 watery stool.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Magnesii Phosphas.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	Epsom Salts.
" Sulphas.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
" Sulphis.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
" Tartras.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	
Magnolia. æ.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	
Maiden Hair.	-----	----	----	
Male Fern.	-----	----	----	
Malti Extractum.	dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	
Malva. æ.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	
Manaca.	-----	----	----	Diaphoretic, Tonic. See Adiantum Pedatum. See Filix Mas. Digestive, Tonic. Common Mallow. Emollient, Demulcent. See Fransiscea Uniflora. See Podophyllum. Manganese. In small doses promotes appetite and diges- tion. It is a Restorative and closely allied to Iron. Useful in Syphilitic and Strumous conditions, Gout and Suppur- ation. The Black Oxide in Gastralgia, Jaundice of mala- rial origin, Catarrh of the bil- iary passages.
Mandrake.	-----	----	----	
Manganesium. ii.	-----	----	----	
" Bisulphis.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
" Bromidum.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
" Hypophosphis.	grs 10-20.	0.65	1.30	
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Iodidum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	
" Oxidum.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	
" Nig.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Phosphas.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	Do.	
" Sulphas.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	Do.	

" Sulphis.

Mango.

" Ext. Fluidum.

Manna. *æ*.

Manzanita.

Maranta. *æ*.

Marmora. *oris*.

Marrubium. *ii*.

" Extractum.

" Fluidum.

" Succus.

Marsh Mallow.

" Parsley.

" Rosemary.

" Tea.

Masterwort.

Mastiche. *es*.

Matico. *indeclin*.

" Ext. Fluidum.

Matricaria. *æ*.

" Extractum.

" Fluidum.

Matrimony Vine.

May Apple.

grs. 5-20.

grs. 2-5.

gtt. 4-10.

oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

Ad. lib.

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

grs. 5-15.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

fl. dr. 1-2.

grs. 8-30.

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

grs. 15-30.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

0.32

0.13

Do.

16.00

2.00

0.32

2.00

4.00

0.50

2.00

Do.

2.00

1.00

2.00

1.30

0.32

Do.

64.00

4.00

1.00

4.00

8.00

2.00

8.00

Do.

4.00

2.00

4.00

Catarrh, Dysentery.

Vaginitis, Hemorrhages.

Manna. Laxative.

See Arctostaphylos Glauca.

Arrow Root. Demulcent.

Marble.

Horehound. Diuretic, Diapho-

retic, Expectorant, Tonic. In

Chronic Hepatitis, Catarrh.

See Althæa.

See Selinum Palustre.

See Statice.

See Ledum.

See Heracleum Lanatum and

Imperatoria.

Mastic. Similar to Turpentine.

Matico. Aromatic, Tonic. Ar-

rests Hemorrhages and Dis-

charges from Mucous Memb.

German Chamomile. Astringent,

Stomachic, Tonic. Rarely

used.

See Lycium,

See Podophyllum.

See Cotula.
 See Colchicum.
 Hydrogargue, Diuretic.
 Honey. Vehicle.
 Clarified Honey.
 Sweet Clover. In local pains.
 Balm. An excellent drink in Fevers.
 Yellow Parilla. Stimulating Tonic, Substitute for Sarsaparilla.
 Coccus Indicus. Acrid Narcotic, Vermifuge.
 Peppermint. Aromatic, Carminative, Stomachic, Stimulant, Vehicle. Allays Nausea and relieves spasmodic pain in bowels. To expel flatul. Given with griping medicines to Spearmint.] counteract their tendency to gripe.

---	---	---
---	---	---
---	---	---
---	---	---
---	---	---
---	---	---
1.00	4.00	---
2.00	8.00	---
1.30	2.60	---
0.20	0.40	---
2.00	4.00	---
0.032	0.20	---
0.065	0.20	---
1.00	4.00	---
32.00	64.00	---
1.00	4.00	---
0.032	0.32	---
0.65	1.30	---
---	---	---
1.00	4.00	---
32.00	64.00	---
1.00	4.00	---
0.032	0.32	---

May Weed.	Ad. lib.	---
Meadow Saffron.	Do.	---
Medeola.	Externally.	---
Mel. lis.	dr. 1/4-1.	---
" Despumatum.	fl. dr. 1/2-2.	---
Melilotus.	grs. 20-40.	---
Melissa. æ.	grs. 3-6.	---
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1/2-1.	---
Menispermum. i.	gtt. 1-6.	---
Canadense. Ext.	grs. 1-3.	---
" " Fl.	dr. 1/4-1.	---
" Cocculi.	fl. oz. 1-2.	---
Menispermum.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	---
Mentha. æ. Piperita.	gtt. 1-10.	---
" Aqua.	gtt. 20-40.	---
" Ext. Fl.	dr. 1/4-1.	---
" Oleum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	---
" Spiritus.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	---
" Troch.	gtt. 1-10.	---
Viridis.	dr. 1/4-1.	---
" Aqua.	fl. oz. 1-2.	---
" Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	---
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-10.	---

" Menyanthes. <i>is.</i> Trifol.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	Buck Bean. Cathartic.
Mercury.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	See Hydrargyrum.
Menthol.	-----	----	----	Japanese Peppermint.
Methylene Chlor.	Externally.	----	----	Anæsthetic. The Bichloride is
" Bichlor.	Breathed with	----	----	the safer The Iodide is a weak
" Iodidum.	air.	----	----	anæsthetic.
Mezereum. <i>is.</i>	grs. 1-10.	0.065	0.65	Mezereum. Ext., Vesicant. Int.,
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 3-20.	0.10	0.65	Stimulant to skin and kid-
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	----	neys.
Mica. <i>æ.</i> Panis. <i>is.</i>	Ad. lib.	----	----	Bread Crumbs.
Micromeria Douglass.	-----	----	----	Yerba Buena.
Milk Weed.	-----	----	----	See Asclepias Syriaca.
Mistletoe.	-----	----	----	See Viscum Album.
Mitchella Repens.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Squaw Vine.
" " Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Astringent, Tonic, Diuretic.
Molasses.	-----	----	----	See Syrupus Fuscus.
Mole Plant.	-----	----	----	See Euphorbia Lathyris.
Monarda. <i>æ.</i>	-----	----	----	Horsemint. Alterative, Stimu-
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-3.	0.032	0.01	lant. Oil used in sick stomach,
				Flatulence. Rubefacient in
				Chronic Rheumatism.
" Fistulosa.	-----	----	----	Wild Bergumot.
Monesia. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 2-10.	0.13	1.30	Monesia Bark. Applied to Ul-
Monesin.	gr. ⅛-¼.	0.008	0.015	cers, one part in 20 or 30.

Monse's Solution.	-----	---	See Ferri Subsulphatis Sol.
Mori Succus.	Ad. lib.	---	Mulberry Juice. Laxative.
" Syrupus.	Do.	---	Used to flavor.
Morphia. æ.			Morphine. This is the best pre-
" Acetas.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$.	0.008	paration of Opium, being less
" Murias.	Do.	Do.	stimulating, convulsant and
" Hydrobrom.	Do.	Do.	constipating. It has less dia-
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	phoretic action and produces
" " Liq.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	more itching than Opium. It
" Spositoria.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ each.	---	is more decidedly soporific,
" Oleas.	Externally.	---	and affects the contractility of
" " et Hydrarg.	Externally.	---	the bladder more than Opium,
" Valerianas.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	otherwise its actions and uses
" Acetatis Liq.	gtt. 15-40.	1.00	are similar; therefore, see
Moschus. i.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	Opium.
Motherwort.	---	---	Musk. General Stimulant.
Mountain Balm.	---	---	See Leonurus Cardiaca.
" Laurel.	---	---	See Erioduction Cal.
" Mint.	---	---	See Kalmia Latifolia.
Mucuna. æ.	---	---	See Pycnanthemum M.
Mugwort.	See U. S. D.	---	Cowhage. Anthelmintic.
Mulberry Juice.	---	---	See Artemisia Vulgaris.
	---	---	See Mori Succus.

Mullein.	-----	---	---	See Verbascum Thapsus.
Muscaria.	gr. 1/6-1.	0.011	0.065	Cardiac Poison.
Musk.	-----	---	---	See Moschus.
" Root.	-----	---	---	See Ferula Sumbul.
Mustard.	-----	---	---	See Sinapis.
Myrica. æ. Gale.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	<i>Sweet Gale.</i> Astringent, Stim-
" " Cerif-	ggt. 40-80.	Do.	Do.	ulant. In Diarrhoea.
" era. æ. Ext.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Bayberry, Wax Myrtle.</i> Astring-
" " " Fl.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	ent, Expectorant, Stimulant,
" " " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	Tonic. Applied to indolent
" " Acris.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Ulcers. Stimulant to the hair.
Myricin.	-----	---	---	<i>Bay Laurel.</i>] In Dysintery. .
Myristica. æ.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	<i>Nutmeg.</i> Aromatic, Carminative,
" Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	General Stimulant, Soporific.
" Oleum.	ggt. 10-30.	0.32	1.00	
" Spiritus.	ggt. 1-5.	0.032	0.20	
Myrrha æ.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	<i>Myrrh.</i> Astringent. In Mucous
" Tinctura.	ggt. 10-40.	Do.	Do.	Discharges, Bronchitis.
	fl. dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00	
Narceia. æ.	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	N <i>Narceine.</i> One of the al-
Narcotina.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	kaloïds of Opium; its soporific
" Murias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	powers yet disputed.
				<i>Narcotin.</i> An alkaloid of Opium
				of feeble soporific power,

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Naphthalin.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	Tonic. Antiperiodic. Allied to Beeberia.
Navelwort.	-----	----	Active Expectorant.
Neat's Foot Oil.	-----	----	See Cotyledon Umbilicus.
Nectandra. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 2-8.	0.13	See Oleum Bubulum.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt 4-15.	Do.	<i>Bebeeru Bark.</i> Antiperiodic, Tonic.
Nerve Root.	-----	----	See Cyripedium.
Nettle Root.	-----	----	See Urtica Dioica.
Niccoli Sulphas.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	<i>Sulph. Nickel.</i> Sedative, Tonic.
Nicotia. <i>æ.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.	0.001	<i>Nicotin.</i> In Tetanus.
Night Bloom'g Cereus.	-----	----	See Cactus Grandiflora.
Nitre.	-----	----	See Potassii Nitrates.
Nitro-Glycerine.	In Pills.	----	Heart Strengthened and accelerated; causes slight headache and sense of fullness and heat,
"	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$.	----	used in paroxysms consequent on Emphysema, Angina Pectoris and Palpitation, Anæmia of the Brain.
"	$\frac{1}{50}$ $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.	----	<i>Laughing Gas.</i> Anæsthetic.
Nitrous Oxide.	Inhaled.	----	See Galla.
Nitralls.	-----	----	

Nutmeg.
Nux. *cis*. Vomica. \mathfrak{z} .
" " Ext.
" " " Fl.
" " Tinct.

grs. 1-3.
grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.
gtt. 2-6.
gtt. 5-20.

0.065
0.008
0.065
0.16

See Myristica.
Nux Vomica. Spec. Stimulant,
Stomachic, Tonic. Used in
vomiting of pregnancy, Atonic
Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Gastric
Catarrh, Constipation, Flatu-
lence, Neuralgia. In improv-
erished conditions of the blood
Incontinence of urine, various
forms of Paralysis, especially
facial and rheumatic, Vomit-
ing of drunkards.

Nuphar Advina.
Nymphæa. \mathfrak{z} .
" Ext. Fluidum.

grs. 15-30.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

1.00
1.00

Pond Lily Yellow.
Pond Lily White. Astringent,
Bitter Tonic, Alterative.

Oat Meal.

Oenanthe Bienis.
" Pellandium.
Oleum Aethereum.
" Bergamii.
" Bubulum.
" Morrhuae.
" " et Calc. Phos.
" " " Emul.

grs. 15-30.
grs. 2-6.

fl. dr. 1-4.
Do.
Do.
Do.

1.00
0.13

4.00
Do.
Do.
Do.

See Avena Farina.

Evening Primrose.
Water Fennel Seed.
Ethereal Oil.

Oil of Bergamot.
Neat's Foot Oil. Laxative.
Cod Liver Oil. Nutritive, Tonic.
In Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets,
Syphilis, Constipation.

2.00
0.40

16.00
Do.
Do.
Do.

Oleum Phosphoratum.				See Phosphorus.
" Olivæ.	gtt. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	<i>Olive Oil.</i> Emollient.
" Organi.	Ad lib.	----	----	Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue.
" Palmæ.	gtt. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	<i>Palm Oil.</i> To burns.
" Ricini.	Externally.	----	----	<i>Castor Oil.</i> Laxative.
" Theobromæ.	fl. oz. ½-1½.	16.00	48.00	<i>Cocoa Butter.</i> Emollient.
" Tiglii.	-----	----	----	<i>Croton Oil.</i> Hydragogue, Cathartic, Vesicant.
" Ung.	gtt. ¼-2.	0.015	0.13	<i>Frankincense.</i> Antispasmodic.
Olibanum. i.	Externally.	----	----	
	grs. 15-60 in Emulsion.	1.00	4.00	
Onosmodium Virg.	dr ¼-1	1.00	4.00	<i>False Gromwell.</i>
Opium. ii.	gr. ¼-1.	0.015	0.065	<i>Opium.</i> Locally, as Lotion in inflammations of the eye, ear
" Acetum.	gtt. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	ache to inflamed and painful
" Confectio.	grs. 8-40.	0.50	2.60	swellings. Internally. Anti-
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	phlogistic, Antispasmodic, An-
" Extractum.	gr. ⅛-½.	0.008	0.015	tiemetic, Antineuralgic, Dia-
" Aqua.	gtt. 3-12.	0.20	0.80	phoretic, Diuretic, Soporific.
" Fluid.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Arrests all secretions except
" " Deod.	Do	Do.	Do.	that of the skin, therefore
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	should not be used in gastro-
" Pilulæ.	1 Pill.	----	----	
" Pulv. Comp.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	
" Suppositoria.	In Rectum.	----	----	

" Tinctura.
 " " Acet.
 " " Ammon.
 " " Camph.
 " " Deodor.
 " Vinum.

ggt. 6-25.
 ggt. 5-20.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 fl. dr. 1-4.
 ggt. 8-25.
 ggt. 10-30.

0.25
 0.18
 1.00
 4.00
 0.25
 0.32

0.92
 0.72
 4.00
 16.00
 0.80
 1.00

Laudanum. (gr. 1 in gtt. 25.) intestinal disorders where deficiency in proper secretion.
Paregoric. (grs. 2 in oz. 1.)

Strengthens the heart's action, the arterial tension rises, the pulse becomes fuller and firmer.

Used in Cholera Morbus and Infantum, Acute and Chronic Dysentery, Insomnia and worn-out conditions of the nervous system, Acute Fevers with delirium and sleeplessness. Is a Tonic to weak and dilated heart. Especially useful in inflammations of a serous membrane, Peritonitis, Pleuritis, Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Acute Mania. In all painful affections to mitigate shock and quiet pain, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Biliary and Renal Calculi, Colic, Cancer, Angina Pectoris, Spasmodic Asthma, Spasmodic Stricture. To allay Cough, and spasmodic stricture wherever situated.

Opobalsamum.
 Opoponax. *cis*.
 Orange Peel.
 Orobranche Virg.
 Oryza Sativa.
 Orris Root.
 Os. *ossis*.
 Osier Green.

 grs. 15-30.

 grs. 5-15.
 Ad. lib.

 1.00

 0.32

 2.00

 1.00

Balm of Gilead.
 Antispasmodic. In Asthma.
See Aurantii Cortex.
Cancer Root.
Rice. Nutritive.
See Iris Florentina.
Bone.
See Cornus Sericea.

<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grannnes.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Osier Red.	-----	---	See Cornus Circinnatus.
Osmorrhiza Longist.	-----	---	Sweet Cicely.
Osmunda.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	Flowering Fern.
Ostrya Virginiana.	-----	---	Iron-wood.
Ox Bile.	-----	---	See Fel Bovinum.
Oyster Shell Prep.	-----	---	See Testa Præparata.
P			
Pæonia. æ.	-----	---	Peony. In Diarrhoea.
Panax. cis.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	Ginseng. Demulcent.
Pancreatinum. i.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	Pancreatin. Digestive.
Panduratin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	Alkaloid of Convolvulus Panduratus.
Pansey.	-----	---	See Viola.
Papaver. is.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	Poppy. Uncertain Soporific. In
" Extractum.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	sleeplessness of children.
" Fluidum.	gtt. 6-30.	0.20	Similar to Opium, but much
" Syrupus.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	milder.
Papaverin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	0.032	
Papaw Seeds.	-----	---	See Uvaria Triloba.
Paraguay Tea.	-----	---	See Ilex Paraguayensis,
Paraffinum.	-----	---	As a dressing.
Paregoric.	Externally.	---	See Opii Tinct. Camph.
Pareira. æ.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	Pareira Brava, Cissampelos Par-

Extractum.	grs. 8-20.!	0.50	1.30	<i>eira.</i> Astringent, Slight Diuretic. Stimulates and strengthens the bladder, improves the mucous lining and lessens abnormal secretions. Sedative to the Genito-urinary tract. Used in various chronic bladder affections.
" Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Wall Pellitory.</i>
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-3.	32.00	96.00	<i>See Cupri Arsenitis.</i>
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	<i>See Petroselinum.</i>
Parietaria Officin.	-----	----	----	<i>Prairie Dock.</i> Antiperiodic. No effect on nerves.
Paris Green.	-----	----	----	<i>See Mitchella Repens.</i>
Parsley.	-----	----	----	<i>See Guarana.</i>
Parthenium, <i>vi.</i> Integ- rifolium. Ext. Fl.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>See Amygdalus Persica.</i>
Partridge Berry Vine.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	An alkaloid obtained from the Root Bark of Pomgranate; used as an anthelmintic.
Paullinia.	-----	----	----	<i>See Pyrethrum.</i>
Peach Leaves.	-----	----	----	<i>See Hedeoma.</i>
Pelletierina.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	<i>See Cotyledon Umbil.</i>
" Tannas.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	<i>Virginia Stone Crab.</i>
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Pumplin Seeds.</i> Anthelmintic. Taken fasting.
Pellitory.	-----	----	----	<i>See Mentha Piperita.</i>
Penny Royal.	-----	----	----	
" Wort.	-----	----	----	
Penthorum Sedoides.	-----	----	----	
Pepo, <i>nis.</i>	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	
" Ext. Fluidum.	oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
Peppermint.	fl. oz. 1-2.	Do.	Do.	
	-----	----	----	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grannes.

Actions and Uses.

Pepsina æ. Porci. i.
 " Saccharata.
 " Vinum.
 " Concent.

 grs. 5-15.
 fl. dr. 1-2.
 grs. ½-2.

 0.32
 4.00
 0.032

Pepsin. Reduces albuminous substances to a fit state for absorption. In stomach disorders characterized by a deficiency of this principle. Used in Atonic Dyspepsia, Convalescence from Fevers, Dyspepsia of Phthisis, Diarrhoea of children, vomiting of pregnancy.

Persimmon.
 Peruvianum. Bal.
 Peruvian Bark.
 Petroleum Crude.
 Petroselinum. i.
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 " Oleum.

 dr. 1, with Egg.

 4.00

See Diospyros.
 Expectorant, Stimulant.

Peruvian Bark.
 Petroleum Crude.

 grs. 3-5.

 0.32

Bronchial affections.

Petroselinum. i.
 " Ext. Fluidum.

grs. 10-20.
 gtt. 20-40.

 1.30
 Do.

Parsley. Antiperiodic, Aperient, Diuretic. The Oil in Gonorrhoea.

Peumus, Boldo.

grs. 1-5.

 0.065

Boldo Leaves. Used in Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Hepatic Disorders, General Debility.

" " Vinum.

grs. 1-10.
 fl. dr. 1-4.

 0.032
 4.00

Phosphorus. General Stimulant, Tonic. Used in debility of the nervous system, Cerebral soft-

gr. 1/60 to 1/2.

 0.005

Phosphorus. i.

fl. dr. ¼-1.

 4.00

" Tinctura.

" Aether.	gtt. 4-10.	0.13	0.32	ening, Chronic Alcoholism, Rickets, Typoid conditions with great feebleness. To be given after meals.
" Pilulæ.	1-100 gr., 1-50 gr., 1-25 gr., in each Pill.			
Physostigma. <i>atis</i> .	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	<i>Calabar Bean</i> . Gen. Sedative. Contracts the pupil of the eye.
" Extractum.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015	Locally, is used to counteract the dilating effect of <i>Bell.</i>
" Fluidum.	gtt. 1-3.	0.032	0.10	<i>Eserine</i> .] donna and to prevent prolapse of the iris in case of corneal injury or ulceration.
" Tinctura.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	0.40	Used in Tetanus, Cholera, Epilepsy, Strychnia poisoning, Torpor of the muscular layer of the intestines and deficient secretion.
Physostigmin.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0006	0.001	
" Bromidum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Murias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Phytolacæ Bacca.	grs. 1-15.	0.065	1.00	<i>Poke Berry</i> . Alterative in small
" Radix.	grs. 1-4.	Do.	0.25	<i>Poke Root</i> .] doses. Antisymphilitic, Antiscrofulitic, Slow Emmetic, Cathartic. Reduces cardiac and respiratory movement. Antirheumatic.
" Extractum.	gtt. 3-30.	0.10	1.00	
" Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Tinctura.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	0.015	0.13	
Phytolaccin.	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.	0.001	0.003	From <i>Coculus Indicus</i> .
Picrotoxin.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.	0.002	0.02	<i>Pilocarpin</i> . Active principle of <i>Jaborandi</i> and produces the
Pilocarpin.				

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
		<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.02</i>	
Pilocarpin. Nitras.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.	Do.	Do.	same effects. It is the most reliable preparation.
" Murias.	Do.	----	----	See Jaborandi.
Pilocarpus Pinn.	-----	----	----	<i>Compressed Pills or Tablets.</i> This form of Pill much reduces the bulk, especially of Quinine, Cinchonidia, etc.
Pilula. æ. Compressa.	-----	----	----	Cathartic, Laxative.
" Cathart. Co.	1-3 Pills.	----	----	<i>Allspice.</i> Aromatic, Carminative, Stimulant.
Pimenta. æ.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	<i>Saxifrage.</i>
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-6.	0.065	0.20	<i>Hemlock.</i> In Chronic Diarrhœa, last stages of Phthisis.
Pimpinella Saxifraga.	-----	----	----	<i>White Pine Bark.</i>
Pinus. i. Canadensis.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See Spigelia.
" Ext. Fl.	-----	----	----	<i>Black Pepper.</i> Acrid Stimulant, acting on the mucous membrane, excites secretion of the gastric juice.
" Strobilus.	-----	----	----	<i>Piperin.</i>
Pink Root.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	See Kava Kava.
Piper. eris.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See Chimaphila.
" Confectio.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	To allay local pains.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
" Oleoresina.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40	
Piperina. æ.	-----	----	----	
Piper Methysticum.	-----	----	----	
Pipsissewa.	-----	----	----	
Piscidia Erythrina.	Externally.	----	----	

Pitcher Plant.	-----	-----	See Sarracenia Pupur.
Pix. cis. Burgundica.	-----	-----	Burgundy Pitch.
" " Emplast.	-----	-----	Warming Plaster.
" Canadensis.	-----	-----	Hemlock Pitch. Gargle. Vaginal
" " Emplast.	-----	-----	douche.
" Liquida.	-----	-----	Tar. Ext. to skin diseases. Int.,
" " Ung.	-----	-----	in Chronic Bronchitis, Stimu-
" " Glycer.	-----	-----	lant. In Winter Cough.
" " Infus	-----	4.00	Tar Water.
Plantago, <i>iris</i> . Maj-	2.00	2.60	Plantain. To ulcers and scrof-
or. <i>oris</i> . Ext. Fl.	1.30	4.00	ulous tumors.
Plantain.	2.00	-----	See Plantago Major.
Plaster of Paris.	1.30	-----	See Calceis Sulphas.
Platinum. <i>i</i> .	2.00	-----	Platinum. Alterative, Antisy-
" Bichloridum.	-----	0.065	philitic.
Pleurisy Root.	0.008	-----	See Asclepias Tuberosa.
Plumbum. <i>i</i> .	-----	-----	Lead. Locally, is partially Sed-
" Acetas.	0.065	0.20	Sugar of Lead.] ative and As-
" Carbonas.	-----	-----	Pure White Lead.] tringent. Lo-
" Chloridum.	-----	-----	tion of the Sub-acet. in Erysip-
" Cum Opii Pil.	-----	-----	elas, Eczema, and ulcerative
" Emplastrum.	-----	-----	conditions. Lotions of Lead
" et Opii Suppos.	-----	-----	to muco-purulent discharges
" Iodidum.	0.015	0.065	from the ear, vagina, and ur-
" " Ung.	-----	-----	ethra. Ointment of the Iodide
" Nitras.	0.015	0.032	to enlarged lymphatic glands,
Externally.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	
grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	
-----	-----	-----	
-----	-----	-----	
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.008	0.065	
-----	-----	-----	
grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
Externally.	-----	-----	
Do.	-----	-----	
1-3 Pills.	-----	-----	
Externally.	-----	-----	
In rectum.	-----	-----	
grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	
Externally.	-----	-----	
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.032	

P

Actions and Uses

Litharge.] and spleen, Lotion
Goulard's Extract.] of the Acet-
 ate to inflammations, sprains
 and bruises.—Internally, the
 Acetate in Hæmatemesis,
 Hæmoptysis, Diarrhoea, Sum-
 mer Diarrhoea of children, Di-
 arrhoea of Phthisis and Ty-
 phoid, Acute and Chronic
 Dysentery.
Mandrake, May Apple. Altera-
 tive, Cholagogue, Cathartic.
 In Jaundice, Functional He-
 patic affections. Substitute
 for Jalap. In alterative doses
 in Scrofula, Syphilis, Rheum-
 atism.
See Toxicodendron.
See Phytolacca.
American Greek Valerian.
Bitter Polygala. Diuretic.
Water Pepper. Diuretic, Em-
 menagogue, Stimulant.

Grammes.

----	----
----	----
----	----
----	----
----	----
----	----
----	----
0.65	1.30
0.32	0.65
1.00	2.00
0.015	0.065
4.00	12.00
0.015	0.065
----	----
----	----
4.00	12.00
0.20	2.00
0.32	2.00
0.065	0.20

Dose for Adult.

 Externally.
 Do.
 Do.
 Do.
 In rectum.

 grs. 10-20.
 grs. 5-10.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 fl. dr. 1-3.
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

 dr. 1-3.
 grs. 3-30.
 grs. 5-30.
 grs. 1-3.

Medicines.

Plumbi. Oxidum.
 " Subacet Liq. Dil.
 " " Ceratum.
 " " Liniment.
 " Suppositoria.
 " Tannas.
 Podophyllum. i.
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 " Resina.
 " Tinctura.
 Podophyllin.
 Poison Oak.
 Poke.
 Polemonium Repens.
 Polygala, æ. Rubella.
 Polygonum. i. Hydro-
 piper. is. Ext.

" " Fl.	gtt. 10-60.	0.32	2.00	<i>Hair Cat Moss.</i>
Polytrichum Juniperus	dr. ¼-2.	1.00	8.00	<i>Indian Black Root.</i>
" Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>See Granati Radix.</i>
" Pycnostach.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Nymphæa,</i>
Pomegranate Root.	-----	----	----	<i>Nuphar Advena.</i>
Pond Lily. (white.)	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	<i>See Populus.</i>
" " (yellow.)	-----	----	----	<i>See Papaver.</i>
Poplar.	-----	----	----	<i>Poplar.</i> Diuretic, Tonic, Febrifuge. In impaired digestion, Malarial Fevers, Diarrhoea. <i>See Vinum Portense.</i>
Poppy.	-----	----	----	<i>Caustic Potash.</i> Locally, the <i>See Alumin et Pot. Sul.</i> Cautic to various forms of ulcerations. Bichromas is a good <i>Potassium.</i> Escharotic and Antiseptic to warts and venereal <i>Fowler's Solution.</i> excrescences. Lotion of the Bi-carb. to Acute Eczema, Nasal Catarrh, Rheumatic joints, and as injection in Leucorrhoea. The Chlorate for Aphthous and Mercurial sores. The Permang. as inj.
Populus. i. Tremuloides. <i>is.</i> Ext. Fl.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	
Populin.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4 00	
Port Wine.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0 25	
Potassa. <i>æ.</i>	-----	----	----	
" Alum.	Caustic.	----	----	
" Cum Calce.	Do.	----	----	
" Liquor.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
Potassium <i>vi.</i>	-----	----	----	
" Acetas.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
" Arsen. Liq.	gtt. 2-10.	0.12	0 60	
" Benzoas.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
" Bicarbonas.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
" Bichromas.	Escharotic.	----	----	
" Binoxalas.	grs. ½-2.	0 032	0.13	
" Bisulphas.	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
" Bisulphis.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	

P

Actions and Uses.

Cream of Tartar.] tion in Gonorrhoea, to ulcers, ill-conditioned wounds, fœtor of the breath; internally, in Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout. The Chlorate in Mercurial Salivation and sore throat. Ritart. and Tartrate are Cathartics and may well be combined with Jalap. Potash Salts are good Diuretics and used to advantage in Heart Disease, Chronic kidney affections and dropsical accumulations. *Rochelle Salts.*] Bromide reduces amount of blood to the brain, reflex irritability of the cord, and excitability of the generative organs. Used in convulsive and spasmodic symptoms dependent on Meningitis or organic disease of the

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.
Potassi. Bitart.	dr. 1-8.	32.00
" Boras.	grs. 2-15.	1.00
" Bromidum.	grs. 4-40.	2.60
" " Elixir.	10 grs. to 3 l.	----
" Borotart.	grs. 5-30.	2.00
" Carbolas.	grs. 1-5.	0.32
" Carbonas.	grs. 5-30.	2.00
" " Pura.	Do.	Do.
" Chloras.	Do.	Do.
" " Troch.	5 grs. in each.	----
" Chloridum.	grs. 5-30.	2.00
" Citras.	Do.	Do.
" " Mist.	fl. dr. 2-4.	16.00
" Cyanidum.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.015
" et Sodii Tart.	dr. 1-5.	20.00
" Ferrocyanidum	grs. 3-15.	1.00
" Hypophosphis.	grs. 5-30.	2.00
" Hyposulphis.	grs. 5-20.	1.30
" Iodidum.	grs. 3-30.	2.00
" " Ung.	Externally.	----
" Lactophosph.	grs. 5-20.	1.30
" Nitras.	grs. 3-20.	1.30
" Oxalas.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.13

“ Permanganas.	grs. ½-3.	0.032	0.20	brain, Epilepsy, Cholera, De-
“ “ Liquid.	Externally.	----	----	lirium, Hooping Cough, Asth-
“ Phosphas.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	ma, Incontinence of Urine,
“ Pieras.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Nervous disorders, Headache,
“ Salicylas.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	Acute and Puerperal Mania,
“ Silicas.	Externally.	----	----	<i>Soluble Glass.</i> Seasickness, Tet-
“ Sulphas.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	anus. The Iodide has a siala-
“ Sulpho Carbolas	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	gogue action, excites the
“ Sulphuretum.	grs. ¼-5.	0.008	0.32	glandular structures to in-
“ “ Ung.	Externally.	----	----	creased absorptive powers, ir-
“ Sulphis.	grs. 3—dr. 2.	0.20	8.00	ritates the mucous mem-
“ Tartras.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	8.00	branes. Useful in Brain Dis-

ilitic gummata and other tumors, facilitates the absorption of inflammatory lymph, in latter stages of Pleurisy, Pericarditis and Pneumonia, Tertiary Syphilis, Chronic Bronchitis with profuse secretion or where expectoration is thick and tenacious, Spasmodic or Hay Asthma, Goitre, Enlargements of spleen, liver and lymphatic glands, Chronic Gout, Periostitis, and Rheumatism. Eliminates Lead and Mercury from the tissues. *For the other preparations, see Sodium.*

Potentilla Repens.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	<i>Cinquefolia.</i>
Prairie Dock.	-----	----	----	See Parthenium Integrifolium.
Prickly Ash.	-----	----	----	See Xanthoxylum.

P

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult

Medicines.

Prickly Poppy.	-----	-----	See Argemone Mexicana.
Prince's Pine.	-----	-----	See Chimaphilla.
Prinos. <i>i.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	Black Alder. Alterative, Astringent, Tonic. Used as a substitute for Cinchona. In Malarial Diseases, Debilitated conditions.
" Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	See Ligustrum.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	See Trimethylamine.
Privet.	-----	-----	Heal All.
Propylamine.	-----	-----	Wild Cherry. Sedative, Tonic.
Prunella. Vulgaris.	-----	4.00	In Nervous Irritability of the Stomach, Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, Intermittent Fevers, Summer Diarrhoea, Relaxation of Bowels.
Prunus. <i>i.</i> Virginiana. α . Ext. Fl.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.	See Ferri Ferrocyanid.
" " Infus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	32.00	
" " Syrupus	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	
" " Vinum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	
Prunin.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	
Prussian Blue.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	
Pterocaulon Pycnostachium.	-----	-----	
Prussic Acid.	-----	-----	Indian Black Root.
Ptelea. α . Trifoliata. α . Ext. Fl.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	See Acidum Hydrocyanicum.
Ptelein.	ggt. 10-30.	0.32	Wing Seed. Wafer Ash. Tonic.
	grs. 1-3.	0.065	Used in Stomachic irritability, Dyspepsia, Asthma.

Puff Ball.
Pulmonaria. æ. Offic-
inalis.
" " Ext. Fl.
Pulsatilla.
Pumpkin Seed.
Pulvis Aromaticus.
Pulv. Effervescentes.
" " Aper.
Purging Nut.
Pychnanthemum Mont
Pyrethrum. i.
" Parthenium.
" " Ext. Fl.
Pyrocatechin.
Pyroxylon.
Pyrus Malus.

Quassia æ.
" Extractum.
" " Fluidum.
" Infusum.
Quassin.
Quebracho Bark.
Queen's Root.
Queen of Meadow.

grs. 20-40.
fl. dr. ½-1.

grs 10-30.
1-2 Powders.
Do.

dr. ¼-1.
grs. 3-10.
fl. dr. ¼-1.
grs. 3-30.

dr. ¼-1.
grs. 5-10.
fl. dr. ¼-1.
fl. oz. 1-2.
gr. ⅛-¼.

1 30
2.00

0.65

1.00
0.20
1.00
0.20

1 00
0 32
1.00
32.00
0.008

See Lycoperdon.
Lungwort. Demulcent. In Bron-
chitis, Catarrh.
See Anemone Pratensis.
See Pepo.
Stimulant. In Flatulence.
Soda Powders.
Seidlitz Powders. Laxative.
See Curcas.
Mountain Mint.
Pallitory. Sialagogue.
Fever Few. Emmenagogue. Car-
minative, Stimulant, Tonic.
Similar to Resorcin.
Soluble Gun Cotton.
Apple Tree Bark.
Quassia Bitter Tonic,
Stimulant to secretion of gas-
tric juices. In Dyspepsia, es-
pecially where painful. As
injection in pin worms.
See Aspidosperma Queb.
See Stillingia.
See Eupatoria Purpur.

Soap Tree Bark,

White Oak. Astringent. In Chronic Diarrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Scrofula, Ague, Relaxed condition of Throat Phthisis, Black Oak.] and Debility.

See Cydonium

Quinine. Most valuable alkaloid of Cinchona. It diffuses with great rapidity, and when given in large doses causes what is called *Cinchonism*, which may be contracted by Bromides. The Hydrobromate being the best preparation. Antiperiodic, Antiseptic Antineuralgic Tonic. Reduces temperature of Fevers. In Debility, Fibrinous Pneumonia, Septic Diseases, Typhoid, Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Ague. In Gastric Catarrh, Cholera Infantum, Restorative Tonic where debility, and its power much in-

Grammes.

0.65	2.60
32.00	96.00
0.50	1.00
1.00	4.00
0.65	2.60
0.065	2.00
Do.	Do.
0.008	0.015
0.065	1.30
0.065	Do.
0.065	0.50
0.065	2.00
0.065	0.65
0.065	1.30
0.13	2.00
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.
0.65	0.50

Dose for Adult.

grs. 10-40.	----
fl oz. 1-3.	----
grs. 8-15.	----
fl dr. 1/4-1.	----
grs. 10-40.	----
grs. 1-30.	----
Do.	----
grs. 1/8-1/4.	----
grs. 1-20.	----
Do.	----
grs. 1-8.	----
grs. 1-30.	----
grs. 1-10.	----
grs. 1-20.	----
grs. 2-30.	----
Do.	----
Do.	----
Do.	----
Do.	----
gr. 1 in each.	----
grs. 1-8.	----

Medicines

Quillaya Saponaria.	
Quercus. us. Alba.	
" " Decoc.	
" " Ext.	
" " Fl.	
" Tinctoria.	
Quince Seeds.	
Quinia. æ.	
" Acetas.	
" Arsenias.	
" Benzoas.	
" Bisulphas.	
" Carbolas.	
" Citras.	
" Hydrobrom.	
" Hypophosphis.	
" Lactas.	
" Murias.	
" Phosphas.	
" Salicylas.	
" Sulphas.	
" " Pil.	
" Sulpho. Carbol.	

creased by Iron and Arsenic.
Arrests inflammatory processes, especially in the formative stage. To sustain powers of life during suppuration.
See Sabbatia Elliottii.

R

See Ambrosea.
See Senecio Aureus.
Crowfoot. Vesicant.
See Uva Passa.
See Rubus Strigosus.
See Juniperus Virginiana.
See Trifolium Pratense.
See Asclepias Cur.
See Rhœas.
See Ceanothus American.
See Santalum.
Resin.
Basilicon Ointment.

Adhesive Plaster.
Antiferment, Antiputrefactive.
Antipyretic, Antiseptic. In Intermittent Fevers, Malarias, Septic diseases.

Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1 30	0.065	grs. 1-20.	Do.
0 50	0.065	grs. 1-8.	grs. 1-20.
2 00	0.13	grs. 2-30.	grs. 1-8.
2.00	0.13	grs. 2-30.	grs. 2-30.
---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---
---	---	Externally.	Externally.
---	---	---	Do.
---	---	---	Do.
---	---	Externally.	Do.
---	---	grs. 5-dr. 1.	grs. 5-dr. 1.
---	0.32	Large dose	Large dose
		rarely given.	rarely given.

" Thymas.
" Tannas.
" Valerianas.
Quinidia. æ.
" Sulphas.
Quinine Flower.

Ragweed.
Ragwort.
Ranunculus. i.
Raisins.
Raspberry.
Red Cedar.
" Clover.
" Head.
" Poppy.
" Root.
" Saunders.

Resina. æ.
" Ceratum.
" " Comp.
" Emplastrum.
Resorcin.

Buckthorn. A griping Cathartic. Should be combined with a Carminative.
Cascara Sagrada. Laxative.
European Blackthorn.
See Krameria.
Rhubarb. Astringent, Cathartic, Cholagogue, Stomachic, Tonic. In small doses improves digestion. In most forms of Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Catarrh of the Biliary Ducts, (constipation from laxity of the bowels Combined with Calomel and (Rhei ʒii, Magnes ʒvi, Zing. ʒi. neutral salt renders action more easy. The Compound Pill is a mild but efficient laxative containing Aloes.

Rhamnus. i. Cath.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00
" Succus.	fl. dr 2-4.	8.00	16.00
" Purshiana.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00
" Frangula.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00
Rhatany.	-----	----	----
Rheum i.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00
" Extractum.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00
" " " Arom.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" et Aloes Tinct.	fl. oz ½-2.	16.00	64.00
" et Gent. Tinct.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" et Sennæ Tinct.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00
" Pulv. Comp.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00
" Pilulæ.	3 grs. in each.	----	----
" " Comp.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00
" " Arom.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Tinctura.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" Vinum.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Rhododendron. Max. Rheas. ados. " Syrupus. Rhus, Rhois. Glab- rum. i. Ext. Fl. " " Oleores. " Aromat. Rhusin. Rcinus Communis. " " Fxt. Fl. Rice. Rochelle Salts. Rosa. æ. Centifolia. " Gallica. " " Syrupus. " Aqua. " Confectio. " Infus. Comp. " Mel. Rosin Weed. Rosmarinus. i. " Oleum. " Spiritus. Rottlera. æ. " Extractum. " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2. dr. ½-1. fl. dr. ½-2. grs. 2-5. grs. 3-20. grs. 1-3. dr. ¼-1. Do. ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- fl. dr. 1-2. Ad lib. Do. fl. oz. 2-4 Ad lib. ----- grs. 20-40. gtt. 3-6. fl. dr. ½-1. dr. ½-1. grs. 3-6. fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00 2.00 2.00 0.13 0.20 0.065 1.00 Do. ----- ----- ----- ----- 4.00 ----- ----- 64.00 ----- ----- 1.30 0.10 2.00 2.00 0.20 4.00	8.00 4.00 8.00 0.32 1.30 0.20 4.00 Do. ----- ----- ----- ----- 8.00 ----- ----- 128.00 ----- ----- 2.60 0.20 4.00 4.00 0.40 12.00	Great Laurel. Red Poppy. Anodyne. In Ca- tarrhal affections. Snnach. Astringent, Gargle in Sore Throat. In Scrofula, Di- arrhoea. Leucorrhœa, Gonor- rhœa, Mercurial Salivation. Castor Oil Bean. See Oryza Sativa. See Potassii et Sodii Tart. Late Rose. Has little if any Med Rose.] therapeutic signi- ficance. The water is a good vehicle for injections. The Honey and Confection is a basis for pills. See Silphium Gummif. Rosemary. Carnunative. Makes a good combination with stimulants. Kamecla. Anthelmintic in Tape Worm. Applied to Cutaneous affections.
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See Cornus Circinata.

Madder. Emmenagogue.
Blackberry. Astringent, Stomachic, Tonic. In Diarrhoea and Bowel Affections where there is a relaxed condition *Dewberry.*] Atonic Dyspepsia.
Chronic Dysentery.
Thumble Weed.

Black Samson Root.
Raspberry.
See Ruta.

Yellow Dock. Astringent, Alterative, Aperient, Slightly Diuretic, Tonic. Applied to spongy gums. In Scrofulous and Syphilitic condititions.

Rue. Antispasmodic, Emmenagogue, Gen. and Spec. Stimulant, In Uterine Hemorrhage, Flatulent Colic of Hys-

Round Leaved Dogwood.

Rubia. æ.

Rubus. i.

" Extractum.

" " Fluidum.

" Syrupus.

" Canadensis.

" " Ext. Fl.

Rudbeckia Laciniata.

" " Ext. Fl.

" Purpurea.

Rubus Strigosus.

Rue.

Rumex. icis,

" Extractum.

" " Fluid.

Rumicin.

Ruta. æ.

" Confectio.

" Extractum.

" " Fluidum.

grs. 15-30.

Do.

grs. 2-10.

fl. dr. 1/4-1.

fl. dr. 1-3.

grs. 8-20.

gtt. 20-40.

dr. 1-2.

Do.

grs. 10-20.

grs. 20-60.

grs. 1-4.

gtt. 20-40.

1.00

Do.

0.13

1.00

4.00

0.50

0.65

2.00

0.25

2.00

0.065

0.65

1.30

1.30

4.00

0.25

1.30

2.00

Do.

0.65

4.00

12.00

1.30

1.30

6.00

0.50

8.00

0.20

1.30

4.00

0.25

1.30

2.00

Do.

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4.00

12.00

1.30

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6.00

0.50

8.00

0.20

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4.00

0.25

1.30

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Do.

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1.30

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Do.

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4.00

12.00

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Do.

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0.25

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Do.

0.65

4.00

12.00

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6.00

0.50

8.00

0.20

1.30

4.00

0.25

1.30

2.00

Do.

0.65

4.00

12.00

1.30

1.30

6.00

0.50

8.00

0.20

" Oleum.
 Sabadilla. \mathfrak{z} .
 Sabbatia. \mathfrak{z} .
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 Sabbatia Elliottii.
 Sabina. \mathfrak{z} .
 " Ceratum.
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 " Oleum.
 " Tinctura.
 Saccharum. \mathfrak{z}
 " Lactis.
 Safflower.
 Saffron.
 Sagapenum. \mathfrak{z} .
 Sage.
 Sago.
 Sal. Ammoniac.
 Salix. *icis*.
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 Salicin.
 Salvia. \mathfrak{z} .
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 " Infusum.

gtt. 1-6.
 grs. 6-30.
 dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 grs. 3-10.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

 grs 5-15.
 Externally.
 grs. 1-3.
 gtt. 8-30.
 gtt. 1-4.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
 Ad. lib.
 Do.

 grs. 10-30.

 Ad lib.

 dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 grs. 3-30.
 grs. 15-30.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 As Gargle.

0.032
 0.40
 1.00
 0.20
 2.00

 0.32

 0.065
 0.25
 0.032
 1.00

 0.65

 4.00
 Do.
 2.00
 1.00
 1.00

teria.
Cevadilla. Anthelmintic.
Centaur y. *American or Red*.
 Tonic, similar to Gentian, not
 at all astringent.
Quinine Flower.
Savine. Stimulant to most of
 the secretions, especially of
 the skin, Uterine Stimulant.
 Used in Hemorrhages after
 abortions.
Sugar.
Sugar of Milk.
See Carthamus.
See Crocus.
 Antispasmodic, Stimulant.
See Salvia.
Sago. Nutritive.
See Ammon. Chloridum.
Willow. Astringent, Tonic.
 Substitute for Cinchona. Val-
 uable in Rheumatism.
Sage. Aromatic, Astringent,
 Tonic. In Debility of Stomach.
 Flatulence, Exhaust'g Sweats

Sambucus. <i>i</i> .	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	of Phthisis.
" Aqua.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	Elder. Alterative, Diuretic, Di-
" Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	aphoretic. In Hepatic Disor-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	ders of children. Slightly So-
" Nigra.	-----	----	----	porific. Makes a cooling lot'n.
Sambul Serrulata.	-----	----	----	European Elder.
Sand Box Tree.	-----	----	----	Saw Palmetto.
Sandal Wood.	-----	----	----	See Hura.
Sanguinaria. \mathcal{Z} .	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	See Santalum Album.
" Acetum.	gtt. 20-40.	1.00	2.00	Blood Root. Alterative, Emmen-
" Extractum.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.10	agogue, Expectorant in small
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65	doses. Violent Emetic. In
" Tinctura.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	small doses excites stomach
Sanguinaria. Alk.	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.005	0.015	and accelerates circulation, in
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	larger produces nausea, vom-
" Murias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	iting and depression of pulse.
Santalum. <i>i</i> .	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Stimulates the Hepatic secre-
" Oleum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	tion. In Chronic Catarrh.
" Album.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Red Saunders. Used in Gonor-
" " Oleum.	gtt. 10-20.	0.32	0.65	rhea of the robust, but purg-
" " Ext.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	Sandal Wood] ing is to be avoid-
				ed during its administration.
				Imparts a sickening odor to the

Sassafras Pith.] etic, Demulcent, Stimulant. Used in Febrile and Inflammatory Diseases.

See Eryterophleum Judic.

Summer Savory.

See Sabina.

See Sambul Serrulata.

See Pimpinella Sax.

Scammony. Similar to Jalap. Diuretic, Cathartic. Rarely used alone at the present day.

See Pulv. Efferves. Aper.

Squill. Diuretic, Expecto- rant, Stimulant In Cardiac Dropsies combined with Digitalis, Chronic Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough. When it is used as a Diuretic, must be avoided in kidney ir- *Hive Syrup.*] ritation.

Sassafras Medulla.	----	----	----
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00
" Mucilago.	Ad. lib.	----	----
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32
Sassy Bark.	-----	----	----
Saturiga Hortens.	-----	----	----
Savine.	-----	----	----
Saw Palmetto.	-----	----	----
Saxifrage.	-----	----	----
Scammonium. ii.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00
" Confectio.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00
" Pulv. Comp.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30
" Resina.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
Seidlitz Powders.	-----	----	----
Scilla. æ.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
" Acetum.	gtt. 10-30.	0.65	2.00
" Ext. Fluidum. {	gtt. 2-10 Expec.	0.065	0.32
" " " "	fl. dr. ¼-½ Emet	1.00	2.00
" " " "	gtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65
" Oxymel.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00
" " Comp.	fl. dr. ⅛-1.	0.50	4.00
" Pilulæ Comp.	gr. ½ in each.	----	----

" Tinctura.
 Scoparius. *ii*.
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 " Succus.
 Scoparin.
 Scouring Rush.
 Scrophularia Nodosa.
 Scutellaria *æ*.
 " Ext Fluidum.
 Scutellarin.
 Sea Wrack.
 Secale Cornutum.
 Senecio. *mis*. Aur-
 eus. *i*. Ext. Fl.
 Senecin.
 Selinum. *i*. Palus-
 tre. *is*. Ext. Fl.
 Senega. *æ*.
 " Decoctum.
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 " Syrupus.
 " Tinctura.
 Senna. *æ*.
 " Confectio.

gtt. 10-60.
 grs. 15-45.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1½.
 grs. 1-5.

 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
 grs. 1-3.

 grs. 15-30.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 grs. 1-5.

 grs. 10-30.
 Do.
 grs. 10-20.
 fl. oz. 1-2.
 grs. 1-3.
 gtt. 20-40.
 fl. dr. 1-2.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
 dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
 dr. 1-4.

0.32
 1.00
 1.00
 2.00
 0.065

 2.00
 Do
 0.065

 1.00
 1.00
 0.065
 0.65
 Do.
 0.65
 32.00
 0.065
 0.65
 4.00
 2.00
 2.00
 4.00

2.00
 3.00
 4.00
 6.00
 0.32

 4.00
 Do.
 0.20

 2.00
 4.00
 0.32
 2.00
 Do.
 1.30
 64.00
 0.20
 1.30
 8.00
 8.00
 8.00
 16.00

Broom. Diuretic, chiefly in Cardiac Dropsies, Emetic in large doses.
See Equisetum Hymale.
Figwort.
Scull Cap. Antispasmodic, Tonic. Used in Neuralgias and nervous excitability.
See Fucus Vesiculosus.
See Ergota.
Life Root, Ragwort. Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue. In Gravel, Strangury and Urinary affections.
Marsh Parsley. To regulate menstrual functions.
Seneka. Expectorant, Emetic, Gen. Stimulant. In Chronic conditions of Pneumonia, Bronchitis. Combined with Carb. of Ammonia, or Squill.
Senna. Safe Laxative and Cathartic in Febrile Complaints,

Senna. Extractum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	combined with some Aromatic
" " Alcoh.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	to prevent griping. In simple
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Constipation, and Dyspepsia.
" " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Causes copious yellow evacua-
" et Jalap. Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	tions. It is seldom given
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 2-4.	64.00	128.00	alone. The leaves should not
" Mist. Comp.	fl. oz. ½-1½.	16.00	48.00	<i>Black Draught</i>] be allowed to
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	macerate too long.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	
Serpentaria. æ.	dr ¼-1	1.00	4.00	<i>Virginia Snakeroot.</i> Gen. Stim-
" Extractum.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	ulant, Diaphoretic, Expector-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	Do.	Do.	ant, Tonic. In Typhoid Fever.
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
Sesamum. i.	-----	----	----	<i>Benne.</i> Used in Urinary Dis-
" Oleum.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	eases.
Sesum. i.	Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Suet.</i>
Sheep Laurel.	-----	----	----	<i>See Kalmia August.</i>
" Sorrel.	-----	----	----	<i>See Acetosella.</i>
Shepherds Purse.	-----	----	----	<i>See Bursa Pastoris.</i>
Shell Bark Hickory.	-----	----	----	<i>See Carya Alba.</i>
Sherry Wine.	-----	----	----	<i>See Vinum Xericum.</i>
Silk Weed.	-----	----	----	<i>See Asclepias Syriaca.</i>

SilphiumGummiiferum	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	Rosin Weed.
Silver.	----	----	----	See Argentum.
Simaruba. æ.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Simaruba. Bitter Tonic.
" Cedron.	----	----	----	Cedron Seeds.
Sinapis. ðs.	dr. 1-2 Emet.	4.00	8.00	Mustard. (gen. Stimulant. In
" (Alba.) (Nigra.)	----	----	----	(White.) (Black.) torpid condi-
" Charta.	Externally.	----	----	tions of bowels. Ext, Rubef-
" Oleum.	gtt. 1/8.	0.008	----	facient.
Sium Latifolium.	----	----	----	Water Parsnip.
Skunk Cabbage.	----	----	----	See Dracontium.
Slippery Elm Bark.	----	----	----	See Ulmus.
Smilax Officin.	----	----	----	See Sarsaparilla.
" Pseudo.	----	----	----	(Ocolmecan.
Snake Head.	----	----	----	See Chelone Glabra.
" Weed.	----	----	----	See Helenium.
Soap. (Hard.) (Soft.)	----	----	----	See Sapo (Durus.) (Mollis.)
Soap Tree Bark.	----	----	----	See Quillaya Saponaria.
" Wort.	----	----	----	See Saponaria Offic.
Soda Powders.	----	----	----	See Pulv. Effervescentes.
Soda. æ.	Externally.	----	----	Caustic Soda. The Borate is Re-
" Chlorin. Liq.	fl. dr. 1/6-1 dil.	0.65	4.00	frigerant and Diuretic applied
" Liquor.	gtt. 5-20 dil.	0.32	1.30	to cracked tongue, Aphthæ and
Sodium. i.	----	----	----	Sodium.] sore throat. The Ar-
" Acetas.	grs. 5-60.	0.32	4.00	seniate is similar to but milder
" Arsenias.	gr. 1/6 to 1/8.	0.004	0.008	than Arsenious Acid. The
				Phosphates, Phosphites and

Sodii Arseniatis. Liq.	gtt. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	Hypophosphites are indicated where mal-nutrition exists, in delayed union of fractures, <i>Commercial.</i>] Rickets, early decay of teeth in children, Caries <i>Borax.</i>] and Necrosis of the bones. Anæmia of nursing women, Waste caused by sup- puration, Carbuncles, Chronic Tuberculosis. The Sulphites and Hyposulphites arrest putrefaction and destroy lower forms of life, as bacteria, fungi, etc., useful in vomiting of yeast like material or acid <i>Common Salt.</i>] matters, Indigestion due to acid fermentation <i>Rochelle Salt.</i>] of starch or saccharine foods. The Sulphides prevent and arrest suppuration, useful in common boils, scrofulous and other abscesses. The Salicy-
" Benzoas.	grs. 6-60.	0.40	4.00	
" Bicarbonas.	grs. 5-60.	0.32	4.00	
" " Venalis.	-----	----	----	
" Bisulphis.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
" Boras.	grs. 2-20.	0.13	1.30	
" " Glycer.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
" " Mel.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
" Bromidum.	grs. 5-60.	0.32	4.00	
" Carbolas.	grs. 1-10.	0.065	0.65	
" Carbonas.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	
" " Exsic.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
" Choleas.	-----	----	----	
" Chloras.	grs 2-15.	0.13	1.00	
" Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Chloridum.	oz. ½-2—Emet.	16.00	64.00	
" Ethylate.	Externally.	----	----	
" et Pot. Tart.	drs. 1-5.	4.00	20.00	
" Formiate.	Externally.	----	----	
" Hypophosphis.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	
" " Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Hyposulphis.	grs. 3-20.	1.00	1.30	
" Iodidum.	grs. 3-30.	4.20	2.00	

" Lacto. Phosph.
 " Oxalas.
 " Nitras.
 " Permanganas.
 " Phosphas.
 " Pyrophosphas.
 " Salicylas.
 " Santonate.
 " Silicas.
 " Sulphas.
 " Sulphis.
 " Sulpho-Carbol.
 " Sulpho-Thymas
 " Sulphuretum.
 " Valerianas.

Do.
 grs. ½-2.
 grs. 10-40.
 grs. ½-3.
 dr. 1-8.
 grs. 10—dr. 1.
 grs. 10-40.
 grs. 3-10.
 Externally.
 dr. 2-8.
 grs. 3-20.
 grs. 5-30.
 grs. 3-15.
 gr. ¼-5.
 grs. 1-5.

Do.
 0.032
 0.65
 0.032
 4.00
 0.65
 0.65
 0.20

 8.00
 0.20
 0.32
 0.20
 0.008
 0.065

late is most useful in Acute and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, in the Acute it reduces temperature and relieves pain. The Silicate in making splints, etc. The Fomite and Ethylate are used as caustics to destroy warts and growths. Santonate is used the same as Santonate. Sulpho-Carbolate is an Antiperiodic. The Sulphates are Cathartics and produce watery evacuations from the bowels. For other preparations, see Potassium.

Solidago. *inis*.
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 Solomon's Seal.
 Soluble Glass.
 Southern Wood.
 Spanish Fly.
 Spearmint.
 Speckled Alder.
 Spermaceti.
 Spigelia. *æ*.

grs. 20-40.
 fl. dr. ½-1.

 dr. 1-2.

2.60
 4.00

 8.00

Golden Rod. Carminative and Stimulant. In Flatulence. See Convallaria Polygonatum. See Potassii or Sodii Silicas. See Artemesia Abrotanum. See Cantharis. See Mentha Viridis. See Alnus Nigra. See Cetaceum. Pink Root Active Anthelmintic

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.		in round worms, morning and evening for 2 or 3 days. See Xanthium Spinos. Hardhack. Astrigent, Tonic. In Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum. See Ammonii Acet. Liq. Whiskey. Alcoholic Stimulants, Gin.] are also Inebriants. Stomachic.] achic Tonics. They Brandy] stimulate the heart's Bay Rum.] action and cause Proof Spirits.] dilatation of the
Spigeliae. Ext. Fluidum	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" et Senn. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 4-8.	124.00	248.00	
Spinney Burseed.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	
Spiraea. æ.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
" Extractum.	fl. dr 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	
" " Fluidum.	-----	----	----	
Spirits of Mindererus	At discretion.	----	----	
Spiritus. us. Frumenti.	Do.	----	----	
" Genevæ.	Do.	----	----	
" Rectificatus.	Do.	----	----	
" Vini Gallici.	Do.	----	----	
" Myrciæ.	-----	----	----	
" Tenuior.	-----	----	----	

peripheral vessels. In small doses they stimulate the appetite and increase the supply of gastric juice. Useful where vital powers are failing. the heart's action is weak and the pulse feeble, in cases of weakly and aged persons with enfeebled digestion; Protracted convalescence from acute diseases; Chronic wasting diseases, especially Phthisis; Prolonged Lactation; Typhus about the seventh day; Typhoid about the twelfth day; Small Pox when secondary is developed. To counteract the actions of Aconite, Veratrum Viride, Digitalis

Chloral, and the poison of venomous snakes.

Spongia. æ. Usta.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Burnt Sponge. In Scrofula.
Spunk.	-----	----	----	See Agericus.
Squaw Vine.	-----	----	----	See Mitchella Repens.
Squill.	-----	----	----	See Scilla.
Squirting Cucumber.	-----	----	----	See Ecbali.
Stanni Pulvis.	dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Powdered Tin. Anthelmintic
" Oxidum.	grs. 3-6.	0.20	0.40	in Tape Worm.
Star Anise.	-----	----	----	See Illicium.
Stargrass.	-----	----	----	See Aletris.
Starwort.	-----	----	----	See Helonias Dioica.
Starch.	-----	----	----	See Amylum.
Statice. es.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Marsk Rosemary. Astringent,
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	like Kino.
" Brazil.	-----	----	----	Baycuou Root.
Stavesacre.	-----	----	----	See Delphinium.
Sticklewort.	-----	----	----	See Agrimonia Eupat.
Stigmata Maidis.	-----	----	----	Corn Silk.
Stillingia. æ.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Queen's Root. Alternative in
" Ext. Fluidum	fl. dr. ¼-½.	1.00	2.00	small doses, in large Emetic
" " Comp.	ggt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	and Cathartic. Used in Syph-
" Syrupus Comp.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	ilis, Scrofula, Chronic Hepatic
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Disorders, Glandular Enlarge-
Stillingin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	ments, Scorbutic Affections.
Stone Root.	-----	----	----	See Collinsonia Canad.

Storax.				See Styra.
Stramonium. <i>ii.</i>				<i>Stramonium.</i> Deliriant, Narcotic. Relieves Neuralgias. In Spasmodic Asthma, either by mouth or smoked. Applied to irritable ulcers or superficial inflammations.
" Folia.		---	---	
" " Ext.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
" Semen.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	
" " Ext.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	
" " " Fl.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015	
" Tinctura.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	0.13	
" Unguentum.	gtt. 6-30.	0.20	1.00	
	Externally.	---	---	(Ext. Stram. $\frac{3i$ to $\frac{3i}{i}$.)
Strychnia. <i>z.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.001	0.008	<i>Strychnine.</i> Alkaloid of Nux Vomica. In Incontinence of Urine, Paralysis, Vomiting of Pregnancy. See Nux Vomica.
" Acetas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Arsenias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Liquor.	gtt. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
Strychnos Gauthieriana.	grs. 3-9.	0.20	0.60	<i>Hoang-Nan.</i>
Styptic Collodion.	Externally.	---	---	Collodion with Tannin.
Styraz.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	<i>Storax.</i> Expectorant, Stimulant. See Sevum.
Suet.	---	---	---	<i>Amber.</i> Antispasmodic, Stimulant. In Bronchitis, Hooping Cough.
Succinum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
" Oleum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Rect.				

Medicines

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

S

Sweet Fern.	-----	----	See Comptonia Asplenifolia.
" Flag.	-----	----	See Calamus.
" Spirits of Nitre.	-----	----	See Aetheris Nitrosi Spiritus.
Symphytum. <i>i.</i> Offici-	dr. 1-3.	4.00	<i>Comfrey.</i> Demulcent in Bron-
nale. <i>is.</i> Ext.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	chitis. Slightly Astringent. In
" " Fl.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	Pulmonary Affections.
Symplocarpus Foetidus	-----	----	See Dracontium.
Syrupus. <i>us.</i>	Ad. lib.	----	<i>Syrup.</i> A Vehicle for Mix-
" Fuscus.	Do.	----	<i>Molasses.</i> [tures.
abacum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 1-6.	0.065	T
" Extractum.	grs. ¼-1.	0.015	
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 2-12.	0.065	
" Infusum.	As Enema.	----	
" Oleum.	Externally.	----	
" Vinum.	gtt. 8-60.	0.25	
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	Tobacco. Diuretic, Emetic, Inebriant, Narcotic, Sedative. Mixed with poultices to allay pain. Applied to irritable ul- cers and Scald Head. (gtt. 10-20 to Lard. oz. 1.)
Tag Alder.	-----	----	
Tamarac.	-----	----	
Tamarindus. <i>i.</i>	dr. 1-6.	4.00	
Tanacetum. <i>i.</i>	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	
" Extractum.	gr. ¼-½.	0.015	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	See Alnus Rubra. See Larix Americana. <i>Tamarind.</i> Laxative. <i>Tansy.</i> Anthelmintic, Emmen- agogue, Vermifuge. Used in Hysteria, Amenorrhœa, Stran-

" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.06	0.30	gury. See Acid. Tannic.
Tannin.	-----	----	----	<i>Tapioca.</i> Nutritive.
Tapioca. æ.	Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Dandeloin.</i> Alterative
Taraxacum. i.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	gogue, Diuretic, Tonic. In As-
" Extractum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	cites, Hepatic Disorders, Dys-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	pepsia. Best given with Dil.
" " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Muriatic Acid.
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
" Succus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	
Tar.	-----	----	----	See Pix Liquida.
Tartar Emetic.	-----	----	----	See Antimonii et Potass. Tart.
Terebinthina. æ.	dr. ¼-1 in Emulsif.	1.00	4.00	<i>Turpentine.</i> Anthelmintic, As-
" Oleum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	tringent, Expecto- rant. In
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	Hemorrhages from Bowels.
" Canadensis.	-----	----	----	
Teucrium. ii. Scor-	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	<i>Balsam of Fir.</i>
dium. ii. Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Wild or Water Germander.</i> In
Testa. æ.	-----	----	----	Hemorrhoidal irritation.
" Præparata.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	<i>Oyster Shell.</i> Antacid. In Dys-
Thapsia Garganica.	-----	----	----	pepsia.
Thea.	Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Bon-Nefa.</i>
Thimble Weed.	-----	----	----	<i>Tea.</i>
Thoroughwort.	-----	----	----	See Rudbeckia Lacin.
Thuya Occidentalis.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	See Eupatorium.
Thymus. i. Vulgaris.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	<i>Arbor Vitæ.</i> Alterative.
				<i>Thyme.</i> Antispasmodic, Arti-

Thymu. <i>i.</i> Vulg. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	septic, Carminative, Tonic. In weak and irritable stomach.
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-10.	0.032	0.32	See Acidum Thymicum.
Thymol.	-----	----	----	See Linaria.
Toadflax.	-----	----	----	<i>Balsam of Tolu.</i> Expectorant,
Tolutanum. Bal.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	General Stimulant, Tonic. In
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Bronchitis.
" Tinctura.	Do.	Do.	Do.	See Dipterix Odor.
Tongva Bean.	-----	----	----	<i>Tormentil.</i> Powerful Astringent.
Tormentilla. \mathcal{z} .	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Used where that class are re-
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	quired.
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Poison Oak.</i> Diaphoretic, Diur-
Toxicodendron. <i>i.</i>	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -5.	0.032	0.32	etic, Special Stimulant.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 1-10.	Do.	Do.	<i>Tragacanth.</i> Vehicle for Mix-
Tragacantha. \mathcal{z} .	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	tures. Demulcent, Emollient.
" Mucilago.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
" Pulv. Comp.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	
Tree of Heaven.	-----	----	----	See Ailanthus Glandulosa.
Trifolium. <i>ii.</i> Pra-	Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Red Clover.</i> Alterative, Diuret-
tense. <i>is.</i> Ext.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	ic. Applied to Cutaneous Ul-
" " " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	cers. Soothes and promotes
" Filbrinum.	Ad lib.	----	----	<i>Three Leaved Clover.</i>] healthy
" " Ext.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	granulation.
Trillium. <i>ii.</i> Pen-	grs. 40-80.	2.60	5.30	<i>Beth Root.</i> Alterative, Astring-

Trillin.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	ent. Antiseptic, Sialagogue.
Trimethylamine.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	In Hemorrhages, Menorrhagia,
" Chloridum.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	is, Asthma, Cough. Applied
Triosteum. i.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	to indolent ulcers.
" Extractum.	gtt. 4-15.	0.25	1.00	<i>Propylamine</i> . Very useful in
" Fluidum.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	Acute Rheumatism.
Trumpet Plant.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Fever Root</i> . Cathartic, Diuretic.
Triticum. i. Repens.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Usually combined with Calo-
Tulip Tree Bark.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	mel.
Turmeric.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See <i>Sarracenia Flava</i> .
Turkey Corn.	-----	-----	-----	<i>Dog or Couch Grass</i> . Diuretic.
Turpentine.	-----	-----	-----	See <i>Liriodendron</i> .
Tussilago. <i>inis</i> .	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00	See <i>Curcuma</i> .
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1/2-1.	Do	Do.	See <i>Corydalis Formosa</i> .
Twin Leaf.	-----	-----	-----	See <i>Terebinthina</i> .
U lmus. i.	Ad. lib.	-----	-----	<i>Colt's Foot</i> . Expectorant, De-
" Mucilago.	Do.	-----	-----	mulcent. In Coughs, Asthma.
" Unguentum.	Externally.	-----	-----	See <i>Jeffersonia Diph.</i>
Umbellaria Cal.	-----	-----	-----	<i>Slippery Elm Bark</i> . Demulcent.
Unicorn Root.	-----	-----	-----	In irritation of the urinary
Urari.	-----	-----	-----	tract.
Urechitis Suberecta.	-----	-----	-----	<i>California Laurel</i> .
				See <i>Aletris Farinosa</i> .
				See <i>Woorara</i> .
				Powerful Toxicant.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.		Actions and Uses.
Urtica Dioica.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Common Nettle. Corn Ergot. Similar in action to Ergot.
Ustilago. <i>inis</i> . Mai-dis. <i>is</i> . Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	
Uva. α . Passa.	Ad. lib.	1.00	4.00	
" Ursi.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	32.00	64.00	
" " Decoc.	fl. oz. 1-2.	0.32	1.00	
" " Ext.	grs. 5-15.	2.00	4.00	Raisins. For flavoring. Bearberry. Astringent, Diuretic, Spec. Stimulant. In Chronic Urinary Discharges.
" " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	----	----	
Uvaria Triloba.	-----	----	----	
Valeriana. α .	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" Extractum.	grs. 3-12.	0.20	0.80	Papaw Seeds. Valerian. General Sedative especially to the nervous system, but not Narcotic. Used in Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Restlessness of Fevers, all Nervous Complaints, Hypochondriasis.
" Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-5.	0.032	0.20	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
" Ammon.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	Vanilla. Diffus. Stimulant. In Hysteria, Low Fevers.
Vanilla α .	grs. 3-8.	0.20	0.50	
" Infusum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	
Veratrum. <i>i</i> . Album.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
" Album, Ext.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.032	
" " Fl.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	White Hellebore. Cathartic, Emetic. In small doses Stimulant to the secretions. To Cutaneous Diseases.
" " Vinum.	gtt. 15-40.	0.50	1.30	

" Viride. <i>is.</i>	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	<i>American Hellebore.</i> Has a depressing influence on the circulation. Given in early stages of Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever and other inflammatory conditions. Reduces frequency and forces of the pulse. Locally, in Neuralgia. Myalgia, Headache, Rheumatism.
" " Ext.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.008	0.032	
" " " Fl.	gtt. 1-5.	0.032	0.20	
" " Tinct.	gtt. 2-12.	0.065	0.40	
" " Ung.	Externally.	----	----	
Veratria. α .	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	0.001	----	
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	----	
Verbascum.	Inf. $\frac{31$ to aq. one pint.	----	----	
Verbena. α . Officin-	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	<i>Verbain.</i> Astringent, Expecto-
Verdigris.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	ant Diaphoretic.
Vervain.	-----	----	----	<i>See</i> Cupri Subacetat.
Viburnum. β . Opulus.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>See</i> Verbena Offic.
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	<i>Cramp Bark.</i> Thought to be Antispasmodic. In Cramps, Asthma, Hysteria.
" Prunifolium.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Black Haw.</i> Uterine Sedative.
" " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	Prophylactic in threatened abortions. Uter. Hemorrhage.
Viburnin	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	<i>White Swallowwort.</i> In Scrofula,
Vincetoxicum. β .	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	Cutaneous Diseases.
Vinegar.	-----	----	----	<i>See</i> Acetum.
Vinum. β . Portense.	At discretion.	----	----	<i>Port Wine.</i> <i>See</i> Spts. Frumenti.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Vinum Xericum.	At Discretion. grs. 8-30. ℞. dr. 1-2. ----- ----- ----- -----	----- 0 50 4.00 ----- ----- ----- -----	Sherry Wine. See Spts. Frumenti. Violet. Expectorant. In Pec- toral Complaints. See Ampelopsis Quinq. See Serpentaria. See Penthorum Sedoides. Mistletoe.
Viola. æ.			
" Syrupus.			
Virginia Creeper.			
" Snakeroot.			
" Stonecrop.	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	
Viscum Album.			
Wafer Ash.			
Wahoo.			
Wall Pellitory.			
Water, { Spring. }	Ad lib. ----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	
" River. }			
" Avens.			
" Eryngo.			
" Fennel Seed.			
" Germander.	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	
" Hemlock.			
" Melon Seeds.			
" Pennywort.			
" Pepper.			
" Plantain.	----- -----	----- -----	
Wax.			

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses
Witch Hazel.	-----	----	See Hamamelis Virginica.
Wolf's Bane.	-----	----	See Aconitum.
Wood Sorrel.	-----	----	See Acetosella.
" Betony.	-----	----	See Betonica Offic.
Woorara. æ.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.	0.002	Curari, Urari. Gen. Sedative. Used in Tetanus.
Wormseed.	-----	----	See Chenopodium.
Wormwood.	-----	----	See Absinthium.
X anthium Spinosum.	-----	----	Spinny Barseed.
" Strumarium.	-----	----	Cockle Burr.
Xanthoriza. æ.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	Yellow Root, Bitter Tonic,
" Extractum.	grs. 3-6.	0.20	similar to Columbo.
Xanthoxylum. i.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	Prickly Ash. Alterative, Stimu-
" Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	lant, Sialagogue, Tonic. In
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 15-60.	0.50	Chronic Rheumatism, Paraly-
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	sis of the Tongue, Malaria.
Xanthoxylin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	Used in Variola.
Xylol.	gtt. 3-15.	0.10	See Achillea.
Y arrow.	-----	----	See Fermentum.
Yeast.	-----	----	See Rumex.
Yellow Dock.	-----	----	

" Jasmine.
 " Parilla.
 " Root.
 " Wash.
 Yerba Santa.
 " Buena.
 " Reuma.

Zincum. *z.*

" Acetas.
 " Benzoas.
 " Bromidum.
 " Carbolas.
 " Carbonas.
 " " Præcip.
 " " Cerat.
 " Chloridum.
 " " Liq.
 " Cyanidum.

" Ferrocyanidum.
 " Hypophosphis,
 " Iodidum.
 " Lactas.
 " Nitras.
 " Oleas.

-3.
 ally.
 -2.
 ally.
 .
 .
 .
 .
 . to ¼.
 gr. ⅓-2.
 Do.
 Externally.
 gr. ¼-1.

 Externally.

0.032

 0.032
 Do.

 0.004
 0.02
 Do.

 0.015

0.20

 0.13
 Do.

 0.015
 0.13
 Do.

 0.065

See Gelsemium.
 See Menispermum Canadensis.
 See Xanthorrhiza and Hydras-
 See Hydrargyri Lotio Flava. [tis.
 See Erioclyction Cal.
 See Micromeria Douglas.
 See Frankenia Grandifol.

Zinc. The Chloride is a very strong Caustic. Used to destroy malignant and morbid growths. Lotions of the Sulphate in Conjunctivitis, Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa. It has the properties of a stimulant astringent. The Ointment of the Oxide in Chronic Skin Diseases. Internally is a Tonic to the nervous system gr. 1 of the Sulphas to begin with. Used in Chorea. Epilepsy. The Oxide in night sweats of Phthisis. Gastralgia, Spasmodic Asthma, Diarrhœa of Children. Sulphate most reliable and prompt Emetic, in cases

Actions and Uses.

of poisoning. The Phosphide is used principally in nervous disorders, from denutrition of the brain and spinal cord. In Locomotor Ataxia paralysis, $1\frac{1}{3}$ gr. it is equivalent to $\frac{1}{32}$ of Phosphorus. The Carbonate as local application to excoriations and burns, Permanganate like that of Potassium injected in Gonorrhoea. *Ginger.* Aromatic, Carminative. Gen. Stimulant. In Dyspepsia, Flatulent Colic. Enfeebled state of the Alimentary Canal. Agreeable Vehicle.

Grammes.

0.065	0.32
----	----
----	----
----	----
0.032	0.20
0.004	0.02
0.032	2.00
0.065	0.20
0.065	0.32
0.032	0.13
0.32	2.00
Do.	Do.
32.00	64.00
0.032	0.065
4.00	8.00
2.00	4.00
----	----

Dose for Adult.

grs. 1-5.
Externally.
Do.
Do.
grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.
gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.
grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -30.
grs. 1-3.
grs. 1-5.
grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
grs. 5-30.
gtt. 10-60.
fl. oz. 1-2.
gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
fl. dr. 1-2.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
gr. 4 of Tr. each

Medicines.

Oxidum.
" Unguent.
" Venal.
" Permanganas.
" Phosphas.
" Phosphidum.
" Sulphas.
" Sulpho-Carbol.
" Tannas.
" Valerianas.
Zingiber. <i>is.</i>
" Ext. Fluidum.
" Infusum.
" Oleoresina.
" Syrupus.
" Tinctura.
" Trochisci.

FORMULAS AND DOSES OF HYPODERMIC MEDICATION.

*All the following Solutions should be perfectly
dissolved and carefully filtered.*

Rx

Apomorphiæ gr. i, **Aquæ Font** ʒiiss, one minim
= $\frac{1}{150}$ gr. Dose 5-20 m. (Prompt Emetic.)

Atropiæ Sulph. gr. i, **Aquæ Font** ʒxv, one minim
= $\frac{1}{900}$ gr. Dose 5-20 m.

Caffein grs. x, **Alcohol**, **Aquæ Font** āā ʒiss, one
minim= $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Dose 4-18 m.

Camphoræ grs. v, **Alcohol** ʒi. Dose 6-30 m.

Coniæ gr. i, **Alcohol**, **Aquæ Font** āā ʒv, one
minim= $\frac{1}{600}$ gr. Dose 5-15 m.

Chloral Hydrate ʒi, **Aquæ Font** ʒii. Dose 4-16 m.

Di minim=

Digitalin gr. ss. **Alcohol**, **Aquæ Font** āā ʒii, one
minim= $\frac{1}{480}$ gr. Dose 4-8 m.

Ergotin grs. xv, **Alcohol**, **Glycerine** āā ʒiiss, one
minim= $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Dose 5-30 m.

Ext. Ergotæ Fl. Q. S. Filter carefully. Dose
10 m.

Hydrargyri Chloridi Corros., **Ammonii Chloridi**,
āā grs. iii, dissolve in **Aqua Font** ʒiss, then

add Albuminis Ovi ʒiiss , Aquæ Font ʒv , filter and add Aquæ Font Q. S. ʒx , one minim= $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Dose 3-10 m.

Hydrargyri et Sodii Iodidi grs. iii . Aquæ Font ʒiiss , one minim= $\frac{1}{70}$ gr. Dose 10 m every other day.

Morphia et Atropia—Didama's Solution—Morphiæ Sulph. grs. xxiv , Atropiæ gr. i , Ol. Amygdalæ Am. gtt. l , Aquæ Font ʒii . Ten minims contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Morphia and $\frac{1}{96}$ gr. Atropia.

Pilocrapin, Mur. or Nit. grs. iii , Aquæ Font ʒiv , one minim= $\frac{1}{80}$ gr. Dose 10-20 m.

Potassii Iodidi ʒi , Aquæ Font ʒiv . Dose 6-20 m.

Quiniæ Sulph. grs. xv , Acid. Sulphurici Arom. Q. S., Aquæ Font ʒiiss , one minim= $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Dose 5-30 m.

Strychniæ Sulph. gr. i , Aquæ Font ʒi . Heat in a test tube, or triturate in a mortar until all the crystals disappear. one minim= $\frac{1}{480}$ gr. Dose 4-15 m.

Woorara gr. i , Aquæ Font ʒiii , one minim= $\frac{1}{180}$ gr. Dose 5-10 m.

Notes.—After drawing the required amount of fluid into the syringe, expel the small globule of air, by everting the syringe and pressing the piston upwards until a drop of the liquid appears at the point of the needle,

Draw the skin up and tense at the required place and press the needles through into the subcutaneous tissues, which done inject the fluid slowly into them; after the needle has

been withdrawn place the finger over the puncture for a short time.

Places to be avoided in puncturing: Veins, inflamed spots, bony prominences.

Places suitable for puncturing: Arm, thigh, abdomen, back and calves of the legs.

In hypodermic medication the dose is about one-half that required by the mouth, and the effects are more rapid, certain and exact.

This manner of medication should be resorted to when immediate and decided results are required; when medicines otherwise administered fail to do good; when medicines are required the patient refuses or cannot swallow; when there is an irritable state of the stomach precluding exhibition by the mouth.

Solutions intended for hypodermic use should be neutral without acid or alkaline reaction and non-irritating.

The medicines should be rendered perfectly soluble and the menstrum perfectly free from foreign matters.

Solution of the Alkaloids should be made fresh as required, since they spoil on long keeping.

Filtered rain or spring waters are preferable as a menstrum to distilled water which has been kept for some days.

DOSES FOR INHALATION.

Notes.—The first few inhalations from a steam atomizer should be short, to prepare the patient for their use, afterwards they may be continued for ten minutes.

The patient should not take more than six to eight inspirations per minute, and should breathe deeply if the remoter air passages wish to be reached.

Inhalations should never be performed after a hearty meal; and the patient should remain in-doors for thirty minutes after the operation.

The following are the quantities to be mixed with one ounce of distilled water, and used by means of an ordinary steam atomizer:

R^x Acidi Carbolici, grs. ii-x. In Phthisis.

“ **Lactici**, $3 \frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Solvent of false membranes. In Croup and Diphtheria.

“ **Tannici**, grs. ii-xx. In Chronic Catarrhal affections, Oedema of Glottis, and Laryngeal ulceration.

Aluminis, grs. v-xxx, In profuse secretion from bronchi, large doses in pulmonary hemorrhage.

Ammonii Chloridi, grs. ii-xii. To promote expectoration in acute or chronic laryngeal or bronchial Catarrh, and capillary Bronchitis.

Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ, \mathfrak{z} i (without addition of water). Sedative in painful affections of the upper air passages, and paroxysmal Cough.

Aquæ Assafœtidæ, \mathfrak{z} i (without addition of water). In Asthma and Emphysema.

Argenti Nitratis, grs. ss-x. Smaller doses in Follicular Pharyngitis, large in ulceration. A face shield should always be worn.

Cannabis Indicæ Extracti , gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i	} In spas-	
“ “ “ Fl., gtt. i-iv.		} modic and
“ “ Tincturæ, gtt. x-xx.		

Coughs, Phthisis.

Conii Extracti , gr. i-iv.	} In irritating Coughs
“ “ Fl., gtt. v-xv	

Copaibæ, $3 \frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. To diminish secretion.

Cubebæ Ext. Fl. , $3 \frac{1}{4}$ -i	} In early stages of
“ Tincturæ, 3 i-iii.	

Cupri Sulphatis, grs. i-xx. In chronic inflammations and ulcerations.

Ferri Chloridi, grs. $\frac{1}{3}$ -ii-x. } In early stages of
 " **Tinct.**, gtt. xx-3i. } Phthisis in smaller doses, larger doses in chronic Pharyngitis and Laryngitis, pulmonary Hemorrhage.

" **Lactatis**, grs. i-iii. In Anæmia when iron by the stomach is not assimilated.

" **Subsulph. Liq.**, gtt. x-xl. In pulmonary Hemorrhage.

Hyoscyami Extracti, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. } In Hooping
 " **Fl.**, gtt. v-xx. } and Spasmodic Coughs.

Infusi Picis Liquidæ, 3 i (without addition of water). In Phthisis, Gangrene of Lungs, Offensive Bronchial Secretions

Iodinii Tincturæ, gtt. i-x. } In inflammatory
 " **Liq. Comp.**, gtt. ii-xv. } affections of the Larynx and Pharynx, Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis.

Morphiæ, Acetatis, Muriatis, Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$.
 In irritating Coughs, and for its constitutional effects.

Opii Extracti, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. } Same as Morphia.
 " **Tincturæ**, gtt. iii-x. }
 " **Camph.**, gtt. x-3i. (Filter.) Do.

Plumbi Acetatis, grs. ii-x. In obstinate, troublesome Colds not yielding to other medication, Pulmonary Hemorrhages.

Potassii Arsenitis Liq., gtt. i-x. } In nervous
 } Asthma.

" **Carbonatis**, grs. x-3i. } Same as Ammon.
 } Murias.

" **Chloratis**, grs. x-xx. In chronic and subacute Catarrhal affections, especially where dryness.

" **Bromidi**, grs. v. xx. In laryngeal Croup.

" **Iodidi**, grs. ii-xxx. In Emphysema and chronic Bronchitis.

" **Permanganatis**, grs. ii-v. Antiseptic.

Sodii Chloridi, grs. v-xx. In Phthisis, used to promote expectoration.

“ **Liq. Chlorinatae**, ʒss-i. In Phthisis, Offensive and copious expectoration of chronic Bronchitis.

Terebinthinæ, Olei, Rect., gtt. i-ii. (Mix with light Magnesium and Glycerine.) In chronic Bronchitis, Gangrene of Lungs.

Zinci Sulphatis, grs. ii-v. Astringent.

VAPOR INHALATIONS.

One teaspoonful of the following formulæ added to one pint of water at the designated temperatures will be the dose for inhalation:

Acid Hydrocyan. Dil. ʒii, **Aquæ** ʒii. (80° F.) Sedative in Cough, Laryngeal Cough of Phthisis.

Acidi Sulphurosi ʒi. (60°-100° F.) Stimulant.

Ammonia Aquæ, Aquæ aë ʒss. (100°-120 F.) Stimulant in Chronic Laryngitis, Functional Aphonia.

Amyl, Nitrite, ʒi, **Alcohol** ʒi. (100° F.) Antispasmodic in Asthma, and Spasm of the Glottis.

Benzoini Tinct. Comp. ʒii. (130°-150° F.) Sedative in Acute Pharyngitis and Laryngitis.

Cubebæ Olei ʒii, **Magnes. Carb. Levis** ʒi, **Aquæ** ʒiii. (150° F.) Stimulant.

Conii Succ ʒii, **Sodii Carb.** grs. x. (140° F.) For one inhalation. Sedative.

Creasoti ʒii, **Magnes. Carb. Levis** ʒiss, **Aquæ** ʒiii. (120°-150° F.) Stimulant in Chronic Congestion of the Larynx and Ozæna.

Terebinthinæ Canad. ʒii. **Magnes. Carb.** Levis ʒi, **Aquæ** ʒiii. (140° F.) Mild Stimulant and Resolvent, may be rendered more stimulating by the addition of 5 grs. of Camphor.

NASAL DOUCHES.

Quantities which may be added to one pint of water:

Chloral, Hydrate dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

Potassii, Permang. Do.

Sodii. Hyposulphis dr. 1-4.

“ **Carbonas** dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

“ **Chloridi** Do.

Zinci, Sulpho-Carbol. grs. x-xl.

The above are used in Ozæna, Lupus of the Nose, Nasal Eczema, and Acute Coryza.

The douche is most serviceable when the disease is located in the posterior Nares; Astringents may be used in very small quantities as the membrane is very sensitive; in all cases the nasal douche should be used tepid at first, and when astringents are used the temperature should be slightly decreased.

EYE WASHES.

The following are the amounts to be employed to one ounce of Water:

Aluminis grs. i-viii. **Eserine** gr. i.

Argenti Nitratis grs. i-x. **Plumbi Acetatis** grs. ii-iv.

Atropiæ grs. ii-iv. “ **Subacet. Liq.** gtt. i.

Duboisin grs. i-ii. **Zinci, Acetatis, or Sul-**

Daturiæ gr. ss-i **phasis,** grs. ii-iv.

TABLE I.
TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

B.=Boiling; C.=Cold; H.=Hot; Part.=Partially;
Rdy.=Readily; S. or Sol.=Soluble; Spg.=Sparingly.

* Refer to Table II.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
* Acidum Arsenios.	S. 1 in 100 C. 20 B.	Insoluble.
* " Benzoic.	S. 1 in 500 C. 25 B.	Rdy. Sol.
" Boracic.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 6.
" Carbolic.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Chrysoph.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. in B.
" Citric.	Sol. 4 in 3 C. 2 H.	Rdy. Sol. 80 p.ct.
" Gallic.	Sol. 1 in 20 C. 3 H.	Rdy. Sol.
" Oxalic.	Sol. 1 in 10 C. 1 H.	S. 1 in 4 C. 2 B.
" Salicylic.	Sol. in H.	Rdy. Sol.
" Succinic.	Sol. 1 in 25 C. 3 B.	S. 1 in 3 C. 1½ B.
" Tannic.	Rdy. Sol.	Soluble.
" Tartaric.	Sol. 1 in 2 C. 1 H.	Rdy. Sol. 80 p.ct.
" Thymic.	Sol. 1 in 330.	Rdy. Sol.
Aconitia.	S. 1 in 150 C. 50 B.	" "
Aether.	Sol 1 in 10.	Miscible.
Albumen.	Soluble.	Insoluble.
Aletrin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Aluin.	Soluble.	" "
Aloin.	S. 1 in 60 C. 5 B.	" "
Alumen.	S. 1 in 12 C. 5 in 4 B.	Insoluble.
Aluminii Acet.	Soluble.	"
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 2 C.	"
Ammonii Acetas.	Soluble.	Soluble.
* " Arsenias.	Part. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Benzoas.	Sol. 1 in 4.	Spg. Sol.
" Bicarbon.	Sol. 1 in 8.	" "
" Boras.	S. in H. less in C.	Decomposed.
" Bromid.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Carbonas.	Sol. 1 in 4.	" "

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Waters.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Ammonii Chlorid.	Sol. 1 in 3 C. 1 B.	Soluble.
" Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	Sol. in B.
" Hypophas.	" "	Rdy. Sol.
" Iodid.	" "	" "
" Nitras.	Sol. 1 in 2 C. ½ B.	" "
" Phosphas.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Insoluble.
" Picras.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Sulphas.	Sol. 3 in 4.	" "
" Sulpho-Carb.	Soluble.	Insoluble.
" Sulphis.	Sol. 1 in 1.	Spg. Sol.
" Sulphuret.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Valerian.	" "	" "
Ampelopsin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Amyl, Acetate.	Insoluble.	"
" Iodide.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Nitrite.	" "	" "
* Amyli, Iodid.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Anemonin.	Spg. Sol. in B.	Sol. in B.
Antimonii, et.		
Pot. Tart.	Sol. 1 in 15 C. 2 B.	Insoluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	"
* " Sulphas.	"	"
* " Sulphuret.	"	"
Apiol.	"	Rdy. Sol.
Apocynin.	Spg. Sol. in B.	" "
Apomorphia.	Soluble.	Soluble.
* Argenti Cyan.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Iodidum.	"	"
" Nitras.	Sol. 1 in 1½.	S. 1 in 10 C. 4 B.
* " Oxidum.	Sol. 1 in 3000.	Insoluble.
Arnica.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Arsenici Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Iodidum.	Sol. 1 in 6 C. 3 B.	Sol. in B.
Auri Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Insoluble.
* " Cyanid.	Insoluble.	"
" et Sodii.		
Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Asclepiadin.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Atropia.	S. 1 in 200 C. 50 B.	" "
" Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	" "

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Barosmin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
* Barii Carbon.	"	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 6 in 13.	Sol. 1 in 400 B.
" Iodidum.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Bebeeria.	Spg. Sol.	" "
" Sulphas.	Soluble.	" "
Berberina.	Rdy. Sol. in B.	" "
" Sulphas.	Spg. Sol.	" "
* Bismuthi Cit.	" "	Insoluble.
" et Ammon.		
Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	"
* " Subcarb.	Insoluble.	"
* " Subnit.	"	"
* " Valerian.	"	"
Brominium.	Sol. 1 in 34.	Soluble.
* Brucia.	S. 1 in 320 C. 150 B.	Spg. Sol.
Bryonin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Buxin.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	Sol. in H.
Cadmii Iodid.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Sulphas.	" "	" "
Caffein.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	Sol. 1 in 20.
" Citras.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Calcii Bromid.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
* " Carb. Præc.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Rdy. Sol.
" Hypophos.	Sol. 1 in 6.	Insoluble.
" Hyposulph.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" Iodidum.	" "	Soluble.
* " Phosphas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Sulphis.	Sol. 1 in 800.	"
* " Sulphuret.	Sol. 1 in 500 C. De- composed by H.	"
* Calx.	Spg. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Chlorinata.	Part Sol.	" "
* Calumbin.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 30 B.
Camphora.	Sol 1 in 1300.	Rdy. Sol.
* Cantharidin.	Insoluble.	Spg. Sol.
Caulophyllin.	"	Rdy; Sol.
Cerii Nitras.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
* " Oxalas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Chelidonin.	Insoluble.	Sol. in B.
Chelonin.	Soluble.	Sol. in Dil.
Chimaphilin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Chenoidin.	S. in 1500 C. 75 B.	S. 1 in 45 C. 4 B
Chloral.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
“ Butylic ^m .	Soluble.	
Chloroform.	Insoluble.	Sol. 10 in 6.
Cimicifugin.	“	Rdy. Sol.
*Cinchonia.	“	“
* “ Sulphas.	Spg. Sol.	Soluble.
*Cinchonidia.	Insoluble.	“
* “ Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 130.	Rdy. Sol.
Codia.	S. 1 in 100 C. 50 B.	“
“ Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	“
Colchicin.	Spg. Sol.	“
Collinsonin.	“	“
Colocynthin.	Insoluble.	Sol. in H.
Conia.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
“ Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	“
Convallarin.	Insoluble.	“
Copaibæ Resin.	“	Soluble.
Cornin.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Corydalin.	Sol in H.	“
Cotoin.	“	“
Creasotum.	Sol. in 80 C. 24 H.	Miscible.
*Creta Præp.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
*Cubebin.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. in B.
Cupri Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
“ Subacet.	Sol. 1 in 14 C. 5 B.	“
“ Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
Cypripediin.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Daturia.	“	“
Delphiniin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Digitalinum.	“	“
Dioscorein.	Part Sol.	“
Duboisin.	“	“
Elaterinum.	Insoluble.	“
Emetia.	Sol. in H.	“
Ergotina.	Insoluble.	“

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Eucalyptol.	Insoluble.	Soluble to a certain extent.
Eupatorin.	"	Soluble.
*Eupurpurin.	"	"
Ferri Acetas.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Amm. Chlor.	Soluble.	
* " Arsenias.	Insoluble.	Spg. Sol.
" Bromid.	Soluble.	Soluble.
* " Carbonas.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.
" " Præc.	Insoluble.	"
* " " Sacch.	Sol. 1 in 20.	"
" Carburet.	Insoluble.	"
" Chlorid.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Soluble.
" Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol. in Dil.
" et Ammon.		
" Citras.	Sol. 2 in 1.	Insoluble.
" " Tart.	Sol. 2 in 3.	"
" " Sulph.	Sol. 1 in 4.	"
" Magnes. Cit.	Soluble.	"
" Pot. Tart.	Spg. Sol.	"
" Quin. Cit	Sol. 1 in 2.	"
" Strych. Cit.	Rdy. Sol.	Sol. in Dil.
* " Ferrocyan.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Hypophosph.	Spg. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Iodidum.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Soluble.
" Lactas.	S. in 45 C. Rdy. B.	Sol. 1 in 70.
" Malas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Nitras.	" "	" "
* " Oxalas.	Spg. Sol. in H.	Insoluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	"
* " Peroxid.	"	"
* " Phosphas.	"	"
* " Pyrophos.	Slowly Sol.	Sol. in Dil.
" Subsulph.	Soluble.	
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
* " Sulphuret.	Decomposed.	"
" Tartras.	Sol. 1 in 4.	Spg. Sol.
" Valerian.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
" Redactum.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Fraserin.	Soluble.	Sol. in Dil.
Gelsimiin.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Geraniin.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Gilleniin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Gossypiin.	"	Sol. in Dil.
Glycerina.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Guaiaci Resin.	Part Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Hamamelin.	Part Sol.	Sol. in Dil.
Helonin.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Humulin.	Sol. 1 in 20 H.	Rdy. Sol.
*Hydrarg. Ammon.	Sol. 1 in 600.	Insoluble.
* " Chlor. Mite.	Insoluble.	"
" " Corros.	Sol. 1 in 15.	Sol. 1 in 7.
* " Cum Creta.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Cyanid.	S. 1 in 11 C. 2½ B.	Sol. 1 in 5 B.
* " Iodid. Rub.	Almost Insol.	Sol. 1 in 36.
* " " Vir.	" "	Insoluble.
* " Nitras.	Spg. Sol. in H.	Almost Insoluble
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Sulph. Flav.	S. 1 in 500 C. 300 B	"
" Sulphuret.	Insoluble.	"
Hydrastin.	"	Sol. in B.
*Ingluvin.	"	Insoluble.
Iodinium.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Iodoformum.	" "	" "
Irisin.	Insoluble.	" "
Jalapin.	Soluble.	" "
*Juglandin.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Leptandrin.	"	Soluble.
Leontodin.	Part Sol. in C.	Rdy. Sol.
Liatrin.	Part Sol.	" "
Lithii Benz.	Rdy. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 12.
" Bromid.	" "	Soluble.
* " Carbonas.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Citras.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Soluble.
Lobelin.	Soluble.	Rdy. Sol.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Lupulina.	Sol. 1 in 20 H.	Rdy. Sol.
Lycopin.	Sol 1 in 500.	" "
Magnes. Bisulph.	Sol. 1 in 20.	Insoluble.
* " Carbonas.	Spg. Sol.	"
" Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol..
" Hyposulph.	" "	" "
* " Phosphas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	"
* " Tartras.	Sol 1 in 122.	Spg. Sol.
Manganesii		
Hyposulph.	Rdy. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	" "	Soluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Phosphas.	"	"
* " Sulphis.	Spg. Sol.	"
" Sulphas.	Sol. 10 in 13.	"
Menispermin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Monesin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Morphia.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 30 B.
" Acetas.	Sol. 1 in 17 C. 1 B.	S. 1 in 44 C. 1 B.
" Murias.	Soluble.	Sol. in H.
" Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Myricin.	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 200 B.
Narceia.	Sol. in B.	Rdy. Sol.
*Narcotina.	Insoluble.	S. 1 in 100 C. 24 B.
" Murias.	Spg. Sol.	Soluble.
Niccoli Sulph.	Sol. 10 in 3 C. 7 B.	Insoluble.
Nicotia.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Panduratin.	Part. Sol.	Sol. in 70 p. ct.
*Papaverin.	Insoluble.	Sol. in H.
*Pepsin.	Part. Sol.	Insoluble. [H.
*Phosphorus.	Insoluble.	S. 1. in 320 C. 240
Physostigmin.	" "	Rdy. Sol.
Phytolaccin.	" "	" "
Pilocarpin.	Part. Sol.	" "
" Nitras.	Soluble.	" "
Piperina.	Insoluble.	S. 1 in 30 H. 1 C.
*Plantini Pichlor.	" "	Rdy. Sol. in B.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Waters.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Plumbi Acet.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Spg. Sol.
* " Carbonas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Iodidum.	Decomposed in B.	Decomposed.
* " Nitras.	" "	Soluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Subacet.	Soluble.	"
* Podophyllin.	Insoluble.	Part. Sol.
Populin.	Rdy Sol. in H.	Rdy. Sol.
Potassa.	Sol 2 in 1.	Soluble.
Potassii Acetas.	Sol. 3 in 3 C. 1 B.	Sol. 1. in 3.
" Bicarbon.	Sol. 2 in 8 C. 3 B.	Insoluble.
" Bichrom.	Sol. 1 in 10 C.	"
" Bisulphis.	Spg. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Bitart.	S. 1 in 240 C. 16 B	Insoluble.
" Boras.	Rdy. Sol.	Part. Sol.
" Bisulphas.	Sol. 1 in 2 C. 1 B.	Soluble.
" Bromid.	Sol. 1 in 3 C. 1 B.	"
" Carbonas.	Sol. 4 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Chloras.	Sol. 1 in 12 C. 2 B.	Sol. in Dil.
" Citras.	Sol. 5 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Cyanid.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" et Sodii Tart	Sol. 1 in 5.	Part. Sol.
" Ferroeyan.	Sol. 1 in 3 C. 1 B.	" "
" Hypophos.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Hyposulph.	" "	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	Sol. 4 in 3	Sol. 1. in 6.
" Nitras.	Sol. 2 in 8 C. 5 B.	Insoluble.
" Permang.	Sol. 1 in 16.	Decomposed.
" Salicylas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Sulphis.	" "	Insoluble.
" Sulphas.	Sol. in 10 C. 4 B.	Spg. Sol.
" Sulphuret.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Tartras.	Sol. 5 in 4.	Insoluble.
Prunin.	Part Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Ptelein.	" "	" "
Quassiin.	Spg. Sol.	" "
* Quinia.	S. in 350 C 200 B.	" "
* " Murias.	Spg. Sol.	" "
* " Sulphas.	" "	Sol. in B.
" Tannas.	Insoluble.	Soluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Waters.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Quiniæ Valerian.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Quinidia.	S. 1 in 1500 C. 750 B.	Soluble.
*" Sulphas.	S. 1 in 300 C. 25 B.	"
Rhusin.	Part Sol.	"
Rumicin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Salicin.	Rdy Sol.	" "
Sanguinarin.	Insoluble.	" "
" Sulphas.	Soluble.	" "
Santonin.	Rdy Sol. in H.	Rdy. Sol. in H.
Scutellarin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Senecin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Soda.	Sol. 1 in 1.	Soluble.
Sodii Acetas.	Sol. 3 in 9 C. 6 B.	Spg. Sol.
" Arsenias.	Sol. 2 in 7.	Sol. 1 in 60 B.
" Bicarbon.	Sol. 1. in 10.	Spg. Sol.
" Boras.	Sol. 1 in 20 C. 2 B.	Insoluble.
" Bromid.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Sol. in Dil.
" Carbonas.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Sol. in Dil.
" Hypophos.	Rdy Sol.	Soluble.
" Hyposulph.	" "	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	Sol. 17 in 10.	Spg Sol.
" Nitras.	Sol. 1 in 2.	" "
" Oxalas.	Spg. Sol. in H.	Insoluble.
" Phosphas.	Sol. 1 in 5.	Spg. Sol.
" Salicylas.	Rdy Sol.	" "
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Sulphis.	Sol. in 4.	"
" Sulphuret.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" Sulpho-	" "	
Carbol.	" "	Rdy. Sol.
" Tartras.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Spg. Sol.
" Valerian.	Soluble.	Soluble.
*Stanni Oxid.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Stillingin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Strychnia.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Acetas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 42 C. 1 B.	S. 1 in 82 C. 1 B.
Svapnia.	Soluble.	Soluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
*Sulphur.	Insoluble.	Spg. Sol.
" Iodidum.	"	Decomposed.
Trillin.	Sol. 1 in 2000.	Rdy. Sol.
Trimethylamtne.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Chloride.	" "	" "
Veratria.	Insoluble.	" "
Viburnin.	Part Sol.	" "
Woorara.	Soluble.	Soluble,
Xanthoxylin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Zinci Acetas.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Sol. 1 in 80.
* " Carbonas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Chloride.	Sol. 5 in 2.	Sol. 1 in 2.
* " Cyanid.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Lactas.	Soluble.	Insoluble.
" Nitras.	"	Soluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Phosphas.	Soluble.	"
" Sulphas.	Sol. 10 in 7.	"
" Valerian.	S. 1 in 50 C. 40 B.	Sol. 1 in 60.

* See Table II.

It must be borne in mind that while some substances are completely soluble in a hot or boiling solution, they are partially precipitated when the solution cools.

TABLE II.

**Insoluble (or nearly so) in both Water and Alcohol;
What Soluble in ?**

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Acidum Arsenic.	All Acids.
“ Benzoic.	Rdy. Sol. in Aqueous Solution, 1½ pts. Phosphate or 4 pts. Sulphate of Sodium.
Ammonii Arsen.	Ammonia Water.
Antimonii Oxidum.	Tartaric, Muriatic and Acetic Acids, Aqueous Sol. of Benzoic Acid.
“ Sulphas.	Strong Sulphuric Acid.
“ Sulphuret.	Boiling Muriatic Acid and Oxide of Antimony.
Amyli Iodid.	Diluted Acids, Acidulated Water, Acetic Acid best.
ArgentiCyanidum	Aqueous Solutions of Cyanide of Potass. or Sodium, Chloride of Ammonia, Hyposulphite of Sodium, Aqua Ammonia.
“ Iodidum.	Aqueous Solution of Cyanide of Potass., Alkaline Solution of Chlorides or Iodides.
“ Oxidum.	Aqueous Solution of Ammonia, Solutions of the Alkaline Hypophosphites, Chlorides, and Cyanides.
Auri Cyanid.	Aqueous Solution Cyanide Potass.
“ Oxidum.	Muriatic or Hydrobromic Acids
Barii Carbon.	Aqueous Solutions of the Chloride or Carbonate of Ammonia.
Bismuthi Cit.	Rdy. Sol. by addition of Aqueous Sol. of Ammonia, drop by drop.
“ Subcarb.	Aqueous Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia, Muriatic and Nitric Acids.
“ Subnit.	Dil. Nitric Acid.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Bismuthi Valerian	Aqueous Sol. of Chloride Ammonia, Dil. Valerianic Acid.
Brucia.	Carbonic Acid Water. The Salts freely soluble in Glycerine.
Calx.	More readily dissolved by addition of Sugar.
Calcii Carb. Præc.	Cold Aqueous Sol. Chlor. Ammon.
“ Phosphas.	Sol. Chloride. Ammonia, Dil. Phosphoric Acid.
“ Sulphis.	Solution of Sulphurous Acid.
“ Sulphuret.	All Acids. Soluble in Glycerine.
Calumbin.	Addition of Alkalies.
Cantharidin.	Benzoic and Hot Acetic Acids, Boiling Oil of Turpentine.
Cerii Oxalas.	Aqueous Sol. of Chloride Ammonia, Excess of Muriatic Acid. Decomposed by Nitric Acid.
Cinchonia.	Excess of Sulphuric Acid.
“ Sulphas.	Do.
Cinchonidia.	Do.
“ Sulphas.	Do.
Creta Præp.	Muriatic and other Acids.
Cubebin.	Acetic Acid, Fatty and Essential Oils.
Eupurpurin.	Sol. in Water by add'n of Alkalies.
Ferri Arsen.	Muriatic and Nitric Acids.
“ Carbonas.	Aqueous Sol. of Chloride Ammonia, Carbonic Acid Water, Muriatic Acid.
“ “ Præc.	Do.
“ “ Sacch.	Muriatic and other Acids.
“ Carburet.	Do.
“ Ferrocyân.	Oxalic Acid, Concentrated Solution of Sulphuric Acid.
“ Hypophos.	Muriatic Acid.
“ Oxalas.	Oxalic and other Acids.
“ Oxidum.	Hot Nitric and Muriatic Acids.
“ Peroxid.	Hot Muriatic Acid.
“ Phosphas.	Hot Muriatic Acid, Aq. Ammonia.
“ Sulphuret.	Dil. Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids.
“ Pyrophos.	Phosphoric and Citric Acids.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Hydrargyrum.	All the Soluble Salts when rendered soluble become more or less decomposed, generally into a more poisonous salt.
“ Ammoniat.	Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Aqueous Solutions of Nitrate, Acetate or Sulphate of Ammonia.
“ Cum Cre. a.	Muriatic Acid.
“ Iodid Rub.	Aqueous Solution Iodide Potass.
“ “ Vir.	Muriatic Acid, Partially (by decomposition) in Sol. of Iodide Potass.
“ Nitras.	Muriatic, Nitric or Sulphuric Acid. Aqueous Solution of Ammonia or Nitrate of Ammonia.
“ Oxidum.	Muriatic Acid, Aqueous Solution of Chloride or Carbonate Ammonia.
“ Sulphas Flav.	Dil. Sulphuric Acid, Sol. of Sulphate of Potass. or Sodium.
“ Sulphuret.	Decomposed by Dil. Nitric Acid, Boiling Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Copper.
Ingluvin.	Muriatic Acid added to Water.
Iodoformum.	Soluble in 7 pts. Ether, Fixed Volatile Oils. Water precipitates it from Alcoholic solution.
Juglandin.	
Lithii Carbon.	Carbonic Acid Water, Aqueous Sol. of Ammoniacal Salts.
Magnesii Carbon.	Carbonic Acid Water, Cold Aqueous Sol. Chloride Ammonia.
“ Phosphas.	Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids.
“ Tartras.	When fresh, Sol. Chloride Ammon.
Manganesii Oxidum.	Acids, Heated Solution of Chloride of Ammonia
“ Phosphas.	Sulphuric Acid.
Myricin.	Ether, Naptha, Oil of Turpentine.
Narcotina.	Soluble with combination in a Solution of Alcohol and Muriatic Acid, Cold Acetic Acid, Fatty and Essential Oils [Acid.
Pepsin.	Water, acidulated with Muriatic

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Phosphorus.	Sulphide of Carbon best, 1 in 20 absolute Ether.
Platini Bichlorid.	Muriatic Acid, Boiling Aqueous Sol. of Caustic Potash.
Plumbi Carbon.	Acetic Acid, Aqueous Sol. Acetate or Chloride Ammonia.
“ Iodidum.	Hydriodic Acid.
“ Nitras.	Dil. Nitric Acid.
“ Oxidum.	Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Boiling Sol. Acetate of Lead.
Podophyllin.	Dissolves with combinat'n in Aqueous Sol. of Caustic Alkalies.
Quinia.	Acidulated Waters.
“ Murias.	Do.
“ Sulphas.	Glycerine, Sulphuric Acid.
Quinidia.	Acidulated Waters.
Stanni Oxidum.	Acids, Slightly in Boiling Solution of Chloride Ammonia.
Strychnia.	Dil. and weak Acids, Essential Oils, Sol 1 in 100 pts. weak Alcohol.
Sulphur.	Chloroform, Naphtha, Oil of Turpentine.
“ Iodidum.	Glycerine.
Zinci Carbon.	Acids, Warm Aqueous Sol. Chloride of Ammonia.
“ Cyanid.	Dil. Mineral Acids, Alkalide Cyanides, Aqueous Sol. Coustic Ammonia or Petash.
“ Oxidum.	Acids.
“ Phosphas.	Phosphoric Acid.

Glycerine approaches very nearly to diluted Alcohol as a solvent, dissolving all deliquescent Salts several metallic Salts, as the Nitrates, Chlorides and Sulphates, the Alkalies and several metallic Oxides, and many vegetable Acids. A high temperature greatly increases its solvent power.

Alcohol is miscible in all proportions with Water, Wood Spirits, Chloroform and Ether. It is a good solvent for Resins, Ethers, Essential Oils,

Fats and Alkaloids, especially when hot in the case of the latter.

Ether dissolves many organic compounds, as Volatile Oils, Resins, Fats, Alcohol, and most of the Alkaloids.

INCOMPATIBLES AND ANTAGONISTS.

Incompatibles may be divided into three divisions, viz;

- I.—**Chemical**—where substances so combine as to be inert (but may not be therapeutically so) or have distinct properties.
- II.—**Pharmaceutical**—a combination of substances which are physically incapable of mixing.
- III.—**Physiological and Therapeutical (Antagonists)**—a combination of substances which possess opposite therapeutical or physiological properties.

Absinthium—Acetates of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Tartar Emetic.

Acacia—Alcohol, Goulard's Extract, Nitric Acid, Tinct. Chloride of Iron.

Acidum Aceticum—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Alkaline Earths, Warm Water and Soap. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Acidum Arseniosum. See Arsenicum.

Acidum Citricum—Acetates of Lead, Alkalies, Alkaline Earthy Sulphurets and Carbonates, Acetate and Nitrate of Mercury. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Acidum Carbolicum—Chlorine, Mineral Acids, Metallic Salts, Red Oxide of Mercury, Sulphides, Saccharate of Lime, combined with Alkalies, lessens physiological activity.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum—Metallic Salts, Sulphides, Red Oxide of Mercury. Antagonists, Atropia, but it is too slowly diffused.

Acidum Lacticum—Alkalies, Mineral Salts.

Acidum Muriaticum, Nitricum, Nitro-Muriaticum—PHOSPHORIC AND SULPHURIC Alkalies, and their Carbonates; Salts of Lead, Lime, Mercury, and Silver.

Acidum Oxalicum—Magnesium and Calcium.

Acidum Salicylicum—loses its external antiseptic properties when combined with Alkalies Mineral Acids, Metallic Salts, Antagonized by arterial and cerebral stimulants.

Acidum Sulphurosum and Sulphites—Mineral Acids, including Sulphuric, Oxidizing substances; have great affinity for oxygen.

Acidum Tannicum—Alkalies, Albumen, Salts, Antimony, Lead and Silver, Persalts of Iron, Gelatin, Vegetable Alkaloids.

Acidum Tartaricum—Alkalies, Alkaline Earths and their Carbonates, Soaps. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Aconitum—Animal Charcoal, Tannin. Antagonists. Alcohol Ammonia, Ether, Digitalis, Turpentine and heat.

Aether—Its stimulating and anodyne properties are antagonized by Arterial Sedatives, Aconite, Antimony, Oxygen, Quinine, Strychnia, Tetanizing Alkaloids.

Alumen—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Acetate of Lead.

Ammonium its Preparations—*The Acetate*, Vegetable and Mineral Acids, Potassium, Sodium, and their Carbonates; Salts of Lead and Silver, Metallic Sulphates; *The Bromide*, Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Cold, Ergot, Belladonna, Digitalis; *The Benzoate*, Acids, Liq. Potassæ, Persalts of Iron; Lime Water, Vegetable and Mineral Acids; *The Chloride*, Alkalies, Alkaline Earths and their Carbonates, Salts of Lead and Silver. Antagonists, Veratrum Viride, Aconite, Digitalis.

Ammoniacum. See Assafoetida.

Amyl Nitrite — Antagonists, Belladonna, Brucia, Digitalis, Ergot, Strychnia, Picrotoxin.

Angustura — Acetates of Lead, Corros. Sublimate, Caustic Potash, Infus. of Galis Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Copper and Iron.

Anthemis—Corros. Sublimate, Gelatin. Infus. of Galls, Nitrate of Silver, Salts of Iron and Lead.

Antimonium, its Preparations—Salts of Lead, Tannic and Gallic Acids, and Infusions containing them. Antagonists, Alcohol, Coffee, Ether, Opium, Tea.

Armoracia — Alkaline Carbonates, Corrosive Sublimate, Nitrate of Silver, Vegetable Bitters and Astringents.

Argenti Nitras — Muriatic and Tannic Acids and their Salts, Soluble Chlorides and all substances containing them, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Tartaric and Sulphurous Acids and Salts of the same, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Antagonists, Restoratives.

Arnica—Acetates of Lead, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc: Antagonists, Ammonia, Alcoholic Stimulants, Camphor, Opium.

Arsenicum, its Preparations—Alkaline and Earthy Sulphurets, Astringents, Salts of Calcium, Iron and Magnesium.

Assafoetida—Acids, Neutral Salts, Arterial Sedatives.

Aurantii Cortex—Infus. of Bark, Lime Water, Sulphate of Iron.

Aurum, its Preparations—Milk, Eggs, Albumen, Flour.

Barii Chloridum—Alkalies, Alkaline Earths and their Carbonates, Alum, Nitrate of Silver.

Benzoinum—Acids, Alkalies.

Belladonna—Animal Charcoal, Caustic Alkalies, Tannin and Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Bromides, Calabar Bean, Conium, Digitalis, Gelseminum Jaborandi, Nitrite of Amyl, Opium, Tartar Emetic.

Bismuthi Nitras—Alkalies, Vegetable Astringents.

Bistorta—Gelatin, Salts of Iron.

Bromides, of Ammonium, Calcium, Lithium, Potassium and Sodium—Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium.

Caffein—Tannic Acid, Iodide of Potassium and Mercurial Salts, precipitate it from a watery solution. Antagonists, Antimony, Opium.

Calamus—Acetates of Lead.

Calcium, its Preparations. See Potassium.

Calumba—Ammonia, Acetates of Lead, Chloride of Iron, Lime Water, Mineral Acids, Nitrate of Silver. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Camphora—Alkaline and Earthy Salts, water precipitates it from a spirituous solution. Antagonists, Arnica, Coffee, Arterial Sedatives.

Cannabis, Americana and Indica—Acids, Cautic Alkalies. Antagonists, Strychnia, Faradism.

Cantharis—No Chemical or Physiological Antagonists.

Capsicum—Acetates of Lead, Alkaline Carbonates, Corros. Sublimate, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Copper, Iron and Zinc.

Cardamomum—Acids Corros. Sublimate, Sulphate of Iron.

Caryophyllus—Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Tartar Emetic.

Cascarilla—Infusions containing Tannic and Gallic Acids, Lime Water, Sulphate of Iron and Zinc.

Cassia Fistula—Alcohol.

Castanea Vesca—Alkalies, Mineral Acids, Persalts of Iron, Salts of Antimony, Lead and Silver, Vegetable Alkaloids from insoluble precipitates.

Catechu— Do.

Chloral—Alkalies decompose it. Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimulants, Atropia, Belladonna, Strychnia, Galvanism, Ammonia, Heat.

Chloroform—Separates from mixtures when prescribed with weak Spirits or Glycerine, Soluble in Alcohol 10 in 6, Ether 1 in 7, Water 1 in 200.

Cimicifuga—The preparation of it containing Tannic or Gallic Acids are incompatible with the Salts of Iron Antagonists, Gen. Stimulants as Alcohol and Ammonia.

Cinchona, its Alkaloids—Alkalies, Colchicum, Magnesium, Strong Acids, Sulphates of Iron

and Zinc, Substances containing Tartaric Acid in a free state should not be given in combination with the Decoction or Infusion, Tartar Emetic, Tincture and Compound Tincture of Iodine; Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates and Earths, and the Carbonates will precipitate the Alkaloids from solution. Antagonists, Iodine, Iodides, Salts of Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc.

Coca—Metallic Salts and Muriatic Acid with the Infusion and Fluid Extract. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Coccus—Acetate and Sulphate of Zinc, Sulphate of Iron.

Colchicum—Acids which render the Tincture drastic, Alkalies render it milder in operation. Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimulants, Opium.

Colcoynth's—Acetates of Lead, Fixed Alkalies, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Iron.

Conium—Caustic Alkalies, Tannic Acid. Antagonists, Atropia, Brucia, Nux Vomica, Strychnia, Picrotosin.

Contrayerva—*Tinct.* with water.

Copaba—Mineral Acids.

Coptis—Acetate of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, Antagonists, Catalytics.

Cornus Florida—Antagonists Catalytics.

Creasotum—*See* Acid, Carbolic.

Creta Præperata—Acids, Acidulous Salts, Alum, Chloride of Ammonium.

Cuprum, its Preparations—Alkalies, their Carbonates, Iodides. Lime Water. Mineral Salts (except the Sulphates), Vegetable Astringents.

Curara—Caustic Alkalies destroy; Antagonists Strychnia and Atropia.

Cydonium—Acids, Alcohol, Metallic Salts.

Digitalis—Cinchona. its various preparations; Sulphate and Tincture of the Chloride of Iron, Tannin, Acetate of Lead, Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Aconite, Atropia, Bromides, Gelsemium, Lobelia, Pulsatilla, Verat. Viride.

Duboisia—See Belladonna.

Ergota—Caustic Alkalies and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Aconite, Bromides, Nitrate of Amyl, Verat. Viride, Tobacco, Lobelia.

Eucalyptus Globulus—Alkalies, Mineral Acids, Salts of Iron, Lead Mercury and Zinc. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Ferrum, its Preparations — *Carbonas*, Acids, Acidulous Salts, Vegetable Astringents; *Caloridi Tinct.*, Alkalies, their Carbonates; Solutions of Gum, Carbonate of Magnesium, Vegetable Astringents; *Citras and Tartas*, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Mineral Acids, Vegetable Astringents; *Sulphas*, Acetates of Lead, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Borate of Sodium, Iodide and Nitrate of Potassium, Lime Water, Nitric Acid, Nitrate of Silver.

Calla—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Corros. Sublimate Lime Water, Salts of Bismuth, Iron, Lead and Zinc, Tartar Emetic, Vegetable Alkaloids.

Gelsemium—Caustic Alkalies, Tannin, Antagonists, Ammonia, Alcoholic Stimulants, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gen. Stimulants.

Gentiana—Salts of Lead and Silver, Sulphate of Iron. Antagonists, Alcohol, Opium, Strychnia.

Granatum—Sulphate of Iron.

Grindelia—Water precipitates the Oleoresine, Caustic Alkalies, Mineral Salts. Antagonists, Alcohol, Opium, Strychnia.

Guaiaci, Tinctura—Earthy and Metallic Salts, Mineral Acids, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Water.

Hamamelis Virginica. See *Castanea Vesca*.

Heuchera. Do.

Hæmatoxylon. Do.

Hydrargyrum, its Preparations—*Ammoniatum*, Fixed Alkalies, Mineral and other Acids; *Chloridum Corros.*, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Acetates of Lead, Albumen, Fixed Oils, Glutin, Gelatin, Iodide of Potassium, Lime Water, Nitrate of Silver, Tartar Emetic, Vegetable Astringents; *Chloridum Mite.*, Alkalies, their Chlorides and Carbonates; Alkaline Earths, Salts of Copper, Iron or Lead; Iodine, Iodide of Potassium or Nitro-Muriatic Acid should not be prescribed in connection with it; *Oxidum, Flavum and Rubrum*, Mineral and Vegetable Acids; *Iodidum, Rubrum and Viride*, Mineral Acids, Soluble Chlorides and Iodides; *Cum Creta*. Acidulous Salts, Alum, Mineral and Organic Acids.

Hydrastis — Alkalies, Tannic and Organic Acids.

Hyoscyamus, See *Belladonna*.

Ingluvin. See *Pepsin*.

Iodinium, and Iodides—Alkalies Metallic Salts, Mineral Acids, Starch, Vegetable Alkaloids, Antagonists, Quinine, Digitalis, Restoratives and Vaso-Motor Tonics.

Ipecacuanha — Salts of Lead and Mercury, Vegetable Acids and Astringents. Carbolic and Prussic Acids Bismuth and Narcotics, hinder its action.

Jaborandi—Caustic Alkalies, Metallic Salts, Persalts of Iron. Antagonist, Belladonna.

Kino—Acetates of Lead, Gelatin, Mineral Acids, Salts of Iron, Tartar Emetic.

Krameria— Do.

Lithii Carbonas and Citras—Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts.

Lobelia—Caustic Alkalies. Antagonists, Alcohol, Ammonia, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Strychnia.

Magnesia, its Preparations—Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts, Chloride of Ammonium; *Carbonas*, the same, and Bitartrate of Potassium, Lime Water; *Sulphas*, Acetates of Lead, Ammonia, Carbonates of Potassium and Sodium, Chloride of Potassium, Lime Water.

Magnesium, its Preparations—Caustic Alkalies, Salts of Lead, Mercury and Silver, Vegetable Astringents.

Morphia, its Salts. See Opium.

Moschus—Corros. Sublimate, Infusions of Bark, Mineral Acids, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Iron.

Muscaria—Antagonized by Atropia.

Myrica Cerifera. See *Castanea Vesca*.

Nitro-Glycerine—Antagonized by Strychnia, Ergot, Belladonna and Digitalis.

Nux Vomica—Tannin, American Hemp, Belladonna, Bromides, Calabar Bean, Chloral, Chloroform, Ether, Indian Hemp, Nitrite of Amyl, Opium, Tobacco, Woorara.

Opium—Acetate of Lead, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Astringent Infusions, Lime Water, Fowler's Solution, Nitrate of Silver, Salts of Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury and Zinc. An-

tagonists, Antimony, Arnica, Atropia, Belladonna, Coffee, Colchicum, Pulsatilla, Sanguinaria, Strychnia, Tea.

Pepsin — Alkalies, Salts of Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc, which precipitate it from solution; Tannin and Gallic Acids, Creasote and Alcohol in sufficient strength to destroy its activity.

Pancreatinum— Do.

Phosphorus—Commercial Turpentine, Lime Water, Hydrated Magnesia, Charcoal, Cupri Sulph.

Physostigma—Caustic Alkalies, Tannin, Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Atropia, Datura, Chloral and Tetanizing agents.

Phytolacca—Antagonists, Alcohol, Ether, Digitalis, Strychnia, Opium.

Picrotoxin. See Nux Vomica.

Pimenta—Alum, Alkaline Carbonates, Ammonia, Salts of Copper, Iron, Silver and Zinc; Vegetable Astringents.

Piper—Vegetable Astringents.

Plumbum, its Preparations—Alkalies, Albuminous Solutions, Iodide of Potassium, Metallic Salts, Natural Waters containing Carbonates, Sulphates and Carbonic Acid, Vegetable and Mineral Acids. Preparations of Opium, Vegetable Astringents.

Potassium, its Preparations—*The Alkaline Preparations*, Acids. Acidulous Salts. Sulphates of Sodium and Magnesium; *Arsenitis Liquor*, Acids, Alum, Chloride of Alum and Calcium, Iodides of Iron, Lime Water, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Copper, Iron and Magnesium, Vegetable Astringents; *The Bromide*, Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts. Antagonists,

Cold, Ergot, Digitalis, Belladonna; *Cyanidum*, Acids, decompose it and set free Hydrocyanic Acid; *Sulphas*, Acetates of Lead, Corros. Sublimate, Chloride of Calcium, Nitrate of Silver, Tartaric Acid; *Sulphide*. Mineral Acids, Solutions of Metals, Sulph. of Iron, Chlorides.

Pulsa'illa — Caustic Alkalies, Metallic Salts, Tannin. Antagon., Alcohol, Digitalis, Opium.

Quassia—Acetates of Lead, Nitrate of Silver. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Quercus. See Castanea Vesca.

Quinia. See Cinchona.

Resorcin. See Acid. Salicylicum.

Rheum — Corros. Sublimate, Lime Water, Strong Acids, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Tartar Emetic.

Rosa Gallica—Gelatin, Lime Water, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc.

Rubus. See Custanea Vesca.

Salix — Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Solution of Isinglass, Sulphate of Iron.

Sanguinaria. See Pulsatilla.

Sapo—*Liniments containing it*, Alum. Chloride of Calcium, Lime Water, Metallic Salts, Sulphates of Calcium and Magnesium.

Sarsaparilla—Acetates of Lead, Infusion of Galls, Lime Water; Free Iodine should not be prescribed with it; Alkalies favor decomposition of the Decoction and Fluid Extract.

Scilla—Acetates of Lead, Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Nitrate of Silver.

Senna — Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Strong Acids, Tartar Emetic.

INCOMPATIBLES AND ANTAGONISTS.

Serpentaria—Acetates of Lead, Salts of Iron with the preparations of it containing Tannin. Antagonists, Arterial Sedatives, Depressants, Ergot.

Sodium. *See* Potassium.

Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi—Alkaline and Earthly Carbonates, Sulphates of Iron, Tincture of Guaiac.

Stramonium. *See* Belladonna.

Strychnia. *See* Nux Vomica.

Sulphides—Mineral Acids. Solutions of Metals generally, Chlorine Water.

Tabacum. *See* Lobelia.

Tamarindus—Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Salts of Potassium, Tartar Emetic.

Taraxacum—Acetates of Lead, Corros. Sublimate, Infusion of Galls, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Iron.

Thea—Gelatin, Lime Water, Salts of Iron. Antagonists, Antimony, Opium.

Tormentilla—Alkalies, Salts of Iron, Solution of Isinglass.

Tragacantha—Acetates of Lead, Alcohol, Sulphates of Copper and Iron.

Trimethylamine—Alkalies, Metallic Salts. Mineral Acids, Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Belladonna, Digitalis, Opium, Stimulants.

Ulmus—Alcoholic Tinctures if added in quantity.

Uva Ursi—Gelatin, Salts of Iron, Tartar Emet.

Valeriana—Antagonists, Digitalis, Ergot, Quinine.

Veratrum, Album and Viride—Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimulants, Ammonia, Digitalis, Opium and dry heat.

Zincum, its Preparations—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Lime Water; Acetates of Lead with a solution of the *Sulphate of Zinc*; Acids, many Metallic Salts and Soluble Carbonates, Vegetable Astringents with the *Valerianate of Zinc*; Milk, Mucilages, Common Soap, Tannic Acid.

Laws of Chemical Incompatibility.

I. Two salts in solution may form by the interchange of their acids and bases, two insoluble salts which are precipitated, or a soluble and insoluble salt, the latter will generally be precipitated, or may form with the soluble salt a double salt.

II. When two salts in solution do not give rise to an insoluble salt, no precipitate will result, though there may be decomposition.

III. An acid will decompose a salt—

(a) If the acid added be more fixed or more soluble than that of the salt.

(b) If the acid added can form an insoluble or less soluble compound with the base of the salt.

(c) If the acid added possesses a greater affinity for the base of the salt.

(d) If the acid of the salt be gaseous.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Incubation.</i>	<i>Day of Rash.</i>	<i>Character of Rash.</i>	<i>Rash fades.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
Measles. <i>Rubeola.</i>	10 to 14 days.	4th day of fever, after 72 hours' illness.	Small red like dots, resembling flea bites, first appearing on temples and forehead, forming blotches with semilunar borders.	On 7th day of fever.	6 to 10 days.
Scarlet Fever. <i>Scarlatina.</i>	1 to 6 days, occasionally 21 days.	2nd day of fever, after 24 hours' illness.	Bright scarlet, rapidly diffused, first on chest and upper extremities.	On 5th day of fever.	8 to 9 days.
Typhus Fever. <i>Ship Fever.</i>	1 to 12 days.	4th to 7th day.	Mulberry colored maculæ general and abundant over abdomen, extending to extremities.		14 to 21 days.
Typhoid Fever. <i>Enteric Fever.</i>	10 to 14 days, or suddenly.	7th to 14th day.	Rose colored papules elevated, few in number limited to trunk, fresh spots persisting to occur during career.		22 to 30 days.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Incubation.</i>	<i>Day of Rash.</i>	<i>Character of Rash.</i>	<i>Rash fades.</i>	<i>Dura- tion.</i>
Small Pox. <i>Variola.</i>	10 to 14 days.	3d day of fever, after 48 hours' illness.	Small round red hard pimples form'g vesicles (<i>umbilicated</i>). then pustules, first appearing on face and wrists.	9th d'y scabs form and about 14th day fall off.	14 to 21 days.
Chicken Pox. <i>Varicella.</i>	4 days.	2d day of fever, after 24 hours' illness.	Small rose vesicles which do not become pustular.	Slight scab of short duration.	6 to 7 days.
Erysipelas.	3 to 7 days.	2d or 3d	Diffused redness either of a dusky or yellowish hue with swelling.		
Roseola.	6 to 10 days.	After 12 or 36 hours' illness.	Rose colored spots not elevated, occurring irregularly at different points.	From 24 to 48 hours.	

Period of Isolation—of persons infected with these diseases: Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, 40 days; Chicken Pox and Mumps, 25 days. These periods count from the inception of the disease, including the period of incubation. Before pronouncing the isolation over, the patient should be bathed.

*Antipruritus Tonic given
more than 5 gr. more
Dose (Mucosa)*

INDEX OF DISEASES AND APPROPRIATE REMEDIES.

Abscess.—Belladonna; Camphorated Oil and Alcohol; Carbolic Acid; Counter-irritation; Leeches; Nit. of Silver; Oleate of Mercury and Morphia; Poultice; Permanganate of Potassium; Salicylic and Boracic Acids; Sulphides, Sulphites and Phosphates; Tr. Iodine.

Acidity.—Acids, before meals; Alkalies; Bismuth; Lactic and Sulphurous Acids; Ipecac and Nux Vomica; Lime Water.

Acne.—Arsenic; Alkaline Lotions; Bismuth; Corrosive Sublimate; Hot Sponging; Iodide or Sublimed Sulphur; Saline Waters; Sulphurous Acid.

After Pains.—Chloral; Camphor; Gelsemium; Morphia and Atropia; Cimicifuga.

Ague, Intermittent Fever.—Arsenic; Apiol; Cinchona and its preparations; Eucalyptus; Hydrastis; Cornus Flor.; Salicin; Iodide of Potassium.

Albumenuria. See Bright's Disease.

Alcoholism.—Bromides; Chloral; Cinchona; Capsicum; Hyoscyamus; Opium; Oxide of Zinc; Lupulin; Nux Vomica.

Amenorrhœa.—Aconite; Aloes; Apiol; Arsenic; Cimicifuga; Ergot. Guaiac; Hot Sitz Bath; Iron; Rue; Pennyroyal; Pulsatilla; Savin; Sanguinaria; Serpentaria.

Anæmia.—Acids; Arsenic; Cold Sponging; Cod Liver Oil; Chalybeate Waters; Hypophosphites; Iron; Manganese; Malt Liquors;

Nux Vomica; Pepsin; Quinine; Phosphorus; Pure Air; Phosphates and Lacto-Phosphates.

Anæsthetics.—Morphia Hypodermically facilitates inhalation, lessens danger and prolongs anæsthesia; Whisky before inhalation sustains heat.

Aneurism.—Aconite; Acet. Lead.; Denutrition; Ergot; Electrolysis; Iodides; Veratrum Viride.

Angina Pectoris.—Aetherization; Amyl Nitrite; Arsenic; Colchicum; Electricity; Mustard Plasters; Opiates; Nitro-Glycerine; Phosphorus; Prussic Acid Dil.

Aphonia.—Atropia; Blisters; Camphor Liniments or Mustard Plasters; Electricity; Vitric Acid; Shower Bath.

Aphthæ.—Bismuth; Borax; Coptis; Chlorate or Iodide of Potassium; Muriatic, Carbolic or Sulphurous Acid; Quinine; Sulphides.

Apoplexy.—Aconite; Bleeding; Calomel; Colocynth; Croton Oil, grt. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1, every hour until movement; Cold to head; Cool, airy room; Head moderately raised; Stimulants; Stimulating and warming applications to extremities.

Ascites.—Apocynum Cannabinum; Copaiba Resin; Comp. Jalap Powder; Elaterium; Dry Diet; Jaborandi; Stillingia; Tap Abdomen.

Asthma.—Aconite; Amyl Nitrite; Aether or Chloroform; Arsenic; Alum; Assafoetida; Belladonna; Chloral; Cimicifugia; Coffee; Cod Liver Oil; Eucalyptus; Grindelia Robusta; Gelseminum; Ipecac; Indian Hemp; Iodide of Potassium; Hyoscyamus; Lobelia; Narcotics; Cigarettes of Stramonium. Arsenic, etc., Nitro-Glycerine; Pilocarpin; Quinine; Strych-

nia; Medicated Sprays; Stramonium; Turpentine Stupes; Zinic Oxid and Tartar Emetic.

Asphyxia of Infant after labor.—If cord pulsates it should not, as a rule, be tied for at least one quarter of an hour; but if the child appears to be in an apoplectic condition, as shown by great swelling and lividity of countenance, the cord should be divided at once, and two or three teaspoonsful of blood allowed to escape; expose the face to the air, sprinkle it with cold water. Wet trunk and limbs with brandy, then rub them briskly with flannels. Artificial respiration; Galvanism; Remove mucous or clog of any kind from the mouth; Tickle the fauces; Dip child into cold, then into warm bath.

Astigmatism.—Atropia; Duboisia.

Balanitis.—Cleanliness, and cover sores with cotton wool; Solutions of Alum, Nit. of Silver and Tannin; Bismuth and Starch.

Barber's Itch.—See Tinea Sycosis.

Bed Sores.—Alcohol Wash to shin; Alum with Tr. Camphor and White of Eggs; Charcoal Application; Remove pressure.

Biliousness.—See Hepatic Disorders.

Bites, Poisoned.—Alcohol and Ammonia internally; Caustic Potash, Nit. Silver and Bromine locally.

Bladder, Diseases of.—**Cystitis.**—Alkalies; Buchu; Belladonna; Copaiba; Cubebs; Eucalyptus; Hydrastis; Juniper; Hot Enema; Ice in rectum; Suppositoris; Tr. Cantharidis; Turpentine; Uva Urisi. **Irritable.**—Alkalies; Belladonna; Benzoate of Ammonia; Camphor; Cantharis; Eucalyptus; Hyoscyamus. **Boils.**—Arsenic; Phosphates; Sulphides; Sulphurous Washes.

Brain.—Diseases of.—Anæmia.—Eucalyptus; Guarana; Phosphorus; Serpentaria and Camphor; Valerian; Horizontal position. **Hyperæmia.**—Bleeding; Bromides; Chloral; Cold to Head; Colchicum; Derivatives to skin and bowels; Gelseminum. **Inflammation.**—Bleeding; Blisters; Cold to Head; Cupping; Cathartics. **Over-Taxed.**—Bromides; Chloral; Phosphorus. **Softening.**—Phosphorus.

Bright's Disease.—Albumenuria.—Aconite; Cannabis Indica; Chloride of Gold; Diaphoresis; Digitalis; Ergot; Elaterium for Dropsy; Hydrastis; Iron; Jaborandi; Lead; Gallic Acid; Iodide of Potassium; Nitro-Glycerine; Quinine; Scoparius.

Bronchitis.—Arsenic; Amber Oil; Balsams of Fir, Peru or Tolu; Brown Mixture; Cimifuga; Carbonate or Chloride of Ammonia; Cod Iron Mixture; Cod Liver Oil; Copaiva; Digitalis; Dover's Powder; Hot Grog, at bed time, and good sweat; Expectorants; Ipecac; Lobelia; Nitric Acid, Dil. in 10 drop doses in Chronic; Opiates; Phosphates; Iodides; Quinine; Senega; Serpentaria; Squill; Tar; Tartar Emetic; Yerba Santa.

Bronchorrhœa.—Carbolic Acid; Carbonate and Chloride, Ammonia; Copaiba; Benzoin; Cod Liver Oil; Alcoholic Stimulants; Grindelia Rob.

Bubo.—Ice to part; Iodine; Iodoform to broken; Nitric Acid; Poultices; Sulphides.

Burns and Scalds.—Carbolic Acid, 1 per cent. solution; Collodion Flexile; Boracic Acid; Carbonate of Lead; Lime Water and Sweet Oil; Palm Oil; Phytolacca; Solutions of Carbonate of Sodium or Potash; Turpentine.

Calculi.—Renal.—Alkalies; Benzoate of Ammonia for Phosphatic; Pleuritics; Fomenta-

tions; Hydrastis; Mineral Acids; Narcotics; Nitric and Tartaric Acids when phosphatic. **Biliary.**—Anæsthetics; Carbonates; Ice Bag; Hot Fomentations; Morphia and Atropia hypodermically; Phosphate of Sodium persistently; Turpentine and Ether; Avoid starchy, sweet and fatty foods.

Cancer.—Anodynes; Arsenic; Bismuth; Bisulphide of Carbon and Pepsin when of stomach; Caustic Potash; Carbolic Acid; Conium with poultice; Chromic Acid; Iodoform; Sulphate or Chloride of Zinc.

Carbuncle.—Belladonna. Free radiating incisions; Iodine; Phosphates; Sulphides. Sulphites.

Caries.—Cod Liver Oil; Carbonate and Chloride of Calcium; Stimulating Injections in Sinus; Phosphates; Sulphuric Acids.

Catarrh.—**Coryza.**—Hot Alcoholic drinks at bed time; Alum; Ammonia and Camphor inhaled; Arsenic; Assafoetida; Aconite; Cod Liver Oil; Belladonna; Chloride of Ammonia; Dover's Powder; Ipecac; Pulsatilla; Quinine; Tartar Emetic.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Aconite; Ergot; Gelseminum; Mercury; Opium in full doses; Pulsatilla; Quinine; Cold Baths; Veratrum Viride.

Chancroid, Soft Chancre.—Black and Yellow washes; Caustics to destroy Nitric Acids the best; Iodoform; Iodide of Iron internally when sloughing; Poultices; Wash frequently; \mathcal{R} Cubri Sulph. \mathfrak{z} i. Sage \mathfrak{z} i. Boiling Water Oi. apply to chronic form.

Chicken Pox.—Abstention from animal foods; Regulate functions of bowels and keep patient cool; Treat symptoms on general principles.

Chilblains.—Bals. Peru; Carbolic Acid; Cooling Ointments and Lotions; Sulphurous Acid; Turpentine.

Chlorosis.—Arsenic; Chalybeate Waters; Iron; Manganese; Nux Vomica; Oils and Fats; Pepsin; Pancreatin; Wines.

Cholera. — **Asiatic.** — Astringents; Atropia; Camphor; Calomel; Chloroform; Carbolic Acid; Chloral; Cardial Stimulants; Hot Applications to Abdomen; Opiates; Small pieces of Ices frequently sucked; Hypodermic injections of Morphia, Tea and Coffee; Strychnia. **Infantum.** — Acetate of Lead; Bismuth; Bromide of Potassium; Calomel; Camphor; Coffein; Creasote; Carbolic Acid; Chloral; Hot Applications and Warm Baths: Ipecac; Opium; Nit. of Silver; Oxide of Zinc; Sulphate of Copper; Vegetable Astringents; Avoid excessive nursing or drinking. **Morbus**—Acetate of Lead; Arsenic; Bismuth; Chloral; Carbolic Acid; Calomel; Emetics; Morphia and Atropia hypodermically; Opium; Restrict Liquid; Spinal Ice Bag.

Chordee. — Aconite; Belladonna and Camphor; Bromides; Cannabis Indica; Chloral; Colchicum; Cantharis; Lactueasium; Lupulin; Morphia and Atropia.

Chorea. — Aconite; Arsenic; Anthelmintics where worms; Assafoetida; Calabar Bean; Camphor, especially the monobrom; Cerium Oxal; Chloral; Conium; Cimicifuga; Cannabis Indica; Eucalyptus; Iron; Picrotoxin; Oxide, Sulphate and Valerianate of Zinc; Strychnia.

Colic.—**Bilious.**—Anodynes and Anæsthetic; Calomel; Emetics; Morphia and Atropia Hypodermically; Nitro-Glycerine. **Flatulent.**—Assafoetida; Carminatives; Camphor; Chloroform; Opiates; Friction and warm applica-

tions to Abdomen. **Lead, or Painter's.**—Anodynes; Alum; Croton Oil; Iodides or Bromides; Sulphuric Acid Lemonade, Sulphurous baths: Epsom Salts.

Coma.—Blisters and Mustard Plasters; Cathartics; Croton Oil; Diaphoretics; Diuretics in urarmia; Cold Douche when from Opium or drunkenness.

Condylomata.—Alum; Black or Yellow washes: Calomel; Chromic, Carbolic or Nitric Acids; Iodoform.

Confinement, Labor.—Cimicifuga, Cotton Root, Ergot or Quinine to strengthen uterine contractions; Opiates, Chloral and Gelseminum for after pains.

Conjunctivitis.—Atropia; Alum; Bismuth; Calomel dusted in; Cleanse eye frequently; Ergot Ext. Fl. applied; Solution of Sulph. Zinc; Nit. Silver, Sulph. Copper, Tannin.

Constipation.—Aloes, Colocynth, Physostigma, Podophyllin where there is torpor; Arsenic; Assafoetida; Belladonna; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Enemata; Salts laxative; Gamboge; Jalap; Juglans; Nux Vomica as adjuvant.

Consumption.— See Phthisis.

Convulsions.— Assafoetida; Aetherization; Bromides; Chloral; Enemata; Ice to head; Mustard baths; Morphia; Spinal Ice Bag, Verat. Viride.

Cough.— Assafoetida; Alum Spray. Belladonna; Chloral; Chloroform; Cod Liver Oil; Castanea Vesca; Gelsemium; Grindelia Rob.; Hydrocyanic Acid, Dil; Ipecac; Opiates; Senega; Tonics; Wild Cherry Bark.

Croup.—See also **Laryngismus S'tridulus.**—Aconite, 3ss.; Cold Compresses; Emetics; Lactic Acid by Atomizer; Leeches 2 to 5 in early stages;

Mercurials; Turpeth Mineral; Steam vapor in room; Poultices; Quinine; Stimulants; Tartar Emetic, Sulph. of Copper or Zinc.

Cystitis.—*See* Bladder, Diseases of.

Debility.—Alcoholic Stimulants; Cinchona; Cod Liver Oil; Eucalyptus Glob.; Hypophosphites; Phosphorus; Iron; Quinine; Strychnia; Vegetable Bitters.

Delirium.—Belladonna; Bromides; Chloral; Chloroform; Digitalis; Opiates; Hyoscyamine; Quinine; Cannabis Indica.

Diabetes—Abstinence from all amylaceous foods; Alkaline Waters; Arsenic; Belladonna; Bromides; Colchicum; Chloride of Gold; Ergot; Lactic Acid; Nux Vomica; Opium.
Insipidus.—Ergot; Jaborandi; Iodide of Potassium; Valerian; Nux Vomica;

Diarrhœa.—Alkalies when acidity; Alum; Acet. of Lead; Camphor; Capsicum; Chalk; Bismuth; Calomel and Gray Powder in Infants; Coto Bark; Columbo; Catechu; Ergot; Iron; Nitrate of Silver; Oxide and Sulph. of Zinc; Sulphate Copper; Tannic; Sulphuric Acid in profuse watery stools.

Diphtheria.—Alcoholic Stimulants; Belladonna; Chlorate of Potassium; Benzoate of Sodium; Lactic Acid or Tannin Spray; Quinine, Salicylic Acid and Resorcin internally; Sulphur and Alum in equal parts applied; Ice, sucked or applied; Strychnia for paralysis; Vapor of slacking Lime; Iron.

Dropsy.—Acet. or Bitart. of Potassium; Blisters; Copaiba, the resin; Colchicum; Dry Diet; Digitalis; Elaterium; Erigeron; Jaborandi; Juniper; Iron; Squill; Scoparius.

Dysentery.—Acet. Lead; Arsenic; Alum; Catechu; Calomel and Opium; Bismuth; Ergot;

Emollients; Fomentations; Hamamelis; Ipecac; Opium and Sweet Oil; Rhatany; Sulphate of Copper or Zinc; Turpentine; Vegetable Astringents.

Dysmenorrhœa.—Aconite; Arsenic; Amyl Nit.; Apiol; Belladonna; Camphor; Cannabis Indica; Cimicifuga; Ergot; Guaiac; Galvanism; Gelsemium; Hyoscyamus; Iron; Nux Vomica; Opiates.

Dyspepsia.—Alcoholic drinks; Absinthium; Alkalies; Alteratives; Arsenic; Aletris; Bitters Simple; Bismuth; Charcoal; Chalybeate waters; Creasote; Cod Liver Oil; Eucalyptus, Hydrastis; Hops; Mineral Acids; Nux Vomica; Pepsine; Oxide of Silver; Quinine; Sulphurous Acid Dil.

Ear, Diseases of.—Inflammation, Aconite; Syringing with hot water 100° to 110°. **Ache.**—Solution of Morphin and Atropia in Ear.

Ecthyma.—Cod Liver Oil; Iodide of Iron or Potassium; Black or Yellow wash; Quinine.

Eczema.—Boracic, Carbolic or Salicylic Acids locally; Arsenic, in Chronic; Alteratives; Sulphur baths and Sulphides, after acute stage; Applications of Sulph. of Copper or Zinc, Tannin and Nit. Silver; Oleate of Zinc.

Emphysema.—Arsenic; Chloral; Chlorate or Bromide of Potassium; Cod Liver Oil; Grindelia Rob; Hypophosphitis; Prussic Acid Dil.; Strychnia.

Empyema.—Iodine, Carbolic Acid and Chlorine solution to wash out cavity; Quinine; Stimulants.

Epididymitis.—Antimonial; Brisk Cathartic; Cooling Lotion of Ammon. Chl. or Acet. Lead

and Opium; Rest and support testicle; Ice; Leeches.

Epilepsy.—Arsenic; Amyl Nit.; Bromides; Belladonna; Cannabis Indica; Chloral; Salts of Copper, Zinc and Silver; Strychnia; Iron; Physostigma; Musk.

Epistaxis. — Plug Anterior and Posterior Nares; Digitalis; Ergot; Applications of Tannin, Turpentine or Astringent Salts of Iron; Insufflation of powdered Tannin.

Erysipelas.—Aconite; Belladonna; Benzoates, Salicylates and Resorcin; Carb. Ammon. as Stimulant; Iron, large doses; Oily inunctions; Salines; Sulphides; Quinine.

Erythema.—Belladonna; Bismuth; Mineral Acids; Quinine; Lotions of Alum and Lead.

Excoriations.—Bismuth, Chalk, Lycopodium and Starch applied to surface.

Faintings, Syncope. — Alcohol; Ammonia or Volatile Stimulants when enfeeblement of Heart; Cold Water thrown on face, patient leaning forward, head low.

Feet, Feter of.—Bicarb. Sodium; Permang. Potassium, Saticylic Acid dusted over feet.

Felon.—See Whitlow.

Fissure of Anus.—Hydrastis, Iodoform and Iodo-Tannin applied. **Of Nipples.**—Lig. Ferri. Subsul. et Glycerine, Tannin, Tr. Benzoin, Brandy and Collodion applied.

Flatulence.—Abstinence from fatty and starchy Foods; Bismuth; Belladonna; Charcoal; Creasote; Carbolic Acid; Calumbo; Chloroform; Camphor; Essential Oils; Hoffman's Anodyne; Nux Vomica; Physostigme; Turpentine.

Gangrene.—Carbolic, Salicylic and Chromic Acids; Bromine, Chloride Zinc and Nitric Acid as Escharotics; Caustic Potash and Sulphurous Acid; Turpentine.

Gastralgia.—Alum; Atropia; Arsenic; Bismuth; Blisters; Ether; Chloroform; Morphia; Nux Vomica; Nitro-Glycerine; Oxide of Zinc; Prussic Acid Dil.; Pepsin; Sulph. Manganese.

Gastric Catarrh.—Alum; Arsenic; Acetate of Lead, Columbo; Cinchona; Chloride of Ammonia; Eucalyptus; Oxide and Nitrate of Silver; Nux Vomica; Quassia; Tannin.

Gastric Ulcer.—Arsenic; Acetate of Lead; Atropia; Bismuth; Corros. Sublimate; Oxide of Silver; Morphia.

Glands, Lymphatic.—Affections of.—Cod Liver Oil; Iodides; Chloride of Calcium; Red Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Lead Ointment; Sulphides; Jaborandi.

Gleet.—Copaiba; Cod Liver Oil; Dilate by Sounds; Iron; Irrigation; Storax; Turpentine; Injections of Urethra.

Goitre.—Dil. Biniodide of Mercury Ointment; Iodide locally; Iodine of Potassium.

Gonorrhœa.—Alkalies to render the urine neutral or slightly alkaline; Buchu; Copaiba in chronic; Cubebs in large doses combined with the Bitart of Potassium at the beginning; Colchicum; Cannabis Indica diminishes local inflammation and lessens pain and irritation; Hydrastis after acute stage; Kava Kava; Matico; Oil of Sandalwood or Red Saunders; Rest and quiet; Turpentine; Injections of \mathcal{R} Acidi Tannic, grs. ii-x, Tinct. Iodinii gtt. x, Aquæ \mathfrak{z} i — \mathcal{R} Aluminis \mathfrak{z} ss i, Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.— \mathcal{R} Argenti Nitratis gr. 1. Aquæ \mathfrak{z} i-vi.— \mathcal{R} Bismuthi Subnit. \mathfrak{z} ss-i, Pulv. Acaciæ \mathfrak{z} iss, Aquæ

℥vi. — **R** Cupri Sulphatis grs. iv, Morphiæ Sulph. grs. viii, Liq. Plumbi Subacet. ʒi, Aquæ Rosæ ʒiv, after acute stage. — **R** Ferri Sulphatis grs. xii, Tinct. Opii ʒss, Aquæ ʒviii. — **R** Olei Copaibæ ʒii, Pulv. Acaciæ ʒiii, Aquæ ʒiss, in subacute stage. — **R** Potassii Permang. grs i-iv Aquæ ʒi. — **R** Tinct. Ferri Chlor. ʒss, Tinct. Opii ʒi, Aquæ Oi. — **R** Zinci Sulphatis grs. i-iii, Aquæ ʒi. — **R** Zinci Sulphatis grs. viii, Liq. Plumbi Subacet. dil. ʒiv. — **R** Acid Boracic. grs. 8-15, Aq. ʒl. — **R** Zinci Permang. grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 Aq. ʒi. — **R** Zinci Sulph. gr. iv, Plumbi Acet. grs. viii, Tr. Catechu ʒi, Aq. ʒii. Urethral suppositories of Oil of Eucalyptus, Iodoform and Morphia; Irrigation of Urethra with water of temperature of 100° to 112° F., or medicated solution of Zinci Sul. ʒi, Tr. Catechu ʒii p, Aq. 110° F., ʒ 20.

Gout.—Alkalies; Aconite; Colchicum; Salts of Lithium or Manganese; Light Diet; Iodide of Potassium; Salicylic Acid; Sulphurous Waters or Baths; Keep part warm and elevated.

Gums, Spongy or Bleeding of.—Alum; Glycerite of Tannin; Benzoin; Resorcin.

Hæmatemesis.—Astringents: Alum; Acet. Lead; Ergot; Gallic or Tannic Acids; Monsel's Solution; Turpentine.

Hæmaturia.—Citrate of Potassium; Ergot; Gallic or Tannic Acids; Hamamelis; Rhatany; Quinine; Turpentine.

Hæmoptysis.—Aconite; Alum; Acet. Lead; Common salt; Digitalis; Ergot; Chloride of Barium; Gallic Acid; Hamamelis; Iron; Morphia; Ipecac; Verat. Vir.; Astringent Sprays.

Hæmorrhoids.—Alum; Aloes; Belladonna; Calomel Ointment; Castor Oil; Cold Injections; Ergot; Hamamelis locally; Hyoscyam-

us; Ice; Ung. Gallic; Senna; Sulphides or Alteratives; Suppositories of Ergotin, Iodoform or Tannin.

Hay Fever.—Arsenic; Atropia; Ammonia or Carbolic Acid inhaled; Grindelia Rob.; Bromide or Iodide of Potassium; Quinine.

Headache.—Aconite; Arsenic; Amyl Nitrite; Ammonia; Bromides; Correct Digestive disturbances; Cannabis Indica; Cold affusions; Chloride of Ammonia; Ergot; Galvanism; Hot sponging of temples; Mustard plaster to nape of neck; Tea or Coffee; Valerian; Nitro-Glycerine; Picrotoxine.

Heart, Diseases of.—**Valvular Lesions.**—Aconite; Belladonna; Cimicifuga; Coffee; Digitalis; Hyoscyamus; Opium. **Hypertrophy.**—Avoid plethor, alcoholic drinks and keep bowels open; Bromides; Verat. Vir.; Nitrite of Amyl. **Dilatation.**—Ergot; Digitalis; Iron; Nitrite of Amyl. **Fatty.**—Iron; Mineral Acids; Avoid mental or physical excitement. **Pericarditis.**—Aconite, where violent throbbing; Alcoholic stimulants in second stage acute; Blisters; Cold over heart; Leeches along sternum; Iodine and Iodides in Chronic; Opium; Poultices; Saline Purgatives. **Palpitation.**—Aconite; Bromides; Belladonna; Cactus Grandiflora; Camphor; Chloroform; Eucalyptus; Prussic Acid Dil.

Hectic Fever.—Anodynes; Dislodge sources of irritation; Nutritious diet; Phosphate of Calcium; Quinine; Tonics.

Hemorrhages.—**Diathesis.**—Arterial sedatives; Ergot; Digitalis; Turpentine Verat. Viride; Sulphuric. Tannic or Gallic Acids; Iron; Vegetable Astringents.

Hemorrhage.—**Intestinal.**—Ergot; Hamamelis; Iron; Ice to Abdomen; Sulphuric Acids;

Sugar of Lead; Tannin; Turpentine in full doses. **Uterine.**—Barium Chloride; Contract uterus by mechanical means; Digitalis; Ergot; Hamamelis; Ipecac; Sulphuric Acids; Strychnia; Tampon, when not following delivery.

Hepathic Diseases.—ACUTE INFLAMMATION, Aconite; CATARRH OF BILE DUCTS.—Chloride or Iodide of Ammonia, Hydrastis and Phosphate of Sodium; CONGESTION, Alkaline and Sulphurous Mineral waters, Nitro-Muriatic Acid baths, Colchicum and Mercurials; TORPOR, Enonymus, Ipecac, Mercury, Podophyllin, Rhubarb.

Herpes.—Acetic Acid and Acet. of Copper in Ointment; Collodion, Calomel Ointment. Nitrate of Silver, Belladonna, internally, Zinc Ointment, Galvanism.

Hiccough.—Arrest the attention; Camphor; Chloroform.

Hoarseness.—Alum; Borax; Horse-Radish; Sulphurous Acid spray; Tannin locally.

Hooping Cough.—Alum; Belladonna; Bromides; Castanea; Cannabis Indica; Chloroform; Cod Liver Oil; Ergot; Grindelia Rob.; Valerian; Squill; Tannin; Musk.

Hydrocele.—Evacuate Tumor; Galvano-puncture; Carbolic Acid or Tr. Iodine injected after evacuation.

Hydrothorax.—Dry Diet; Iodine injections; Jaborandi; Resin Copabia; Paracentesis.

Hydrocephalus.—Purgatives; Mercury; Revulsive; Moxas.

Hypochondriasis.—Arsenic; Assafoetida; Bromides; Caffein; Cimicifuga; Opium.

Hysteria.—Arsenic; Assafoetida; Ammonia; Bromides; Chloroform; Cold Douche; Iron;

Musk; Quinine; Tonics; Valerian; Volatile Oils.

Impetigo.—Arsenic; Acet. of Lead; Glycerate of Tannin; Zinc Oxide; Quinine; Mineral Acids.

Impotence.—Arsenite of Iron; Can. Indica; Chloride of Gold; Electricity; Ergot; Nux Vomica; Phosphorus; Serpentaria.

Incontinence of Urine.—Belladonna; Bromides; Buchu; Cantharis; Chloral; Ergot; Iodide of Iron; Nux Vomica.

Insomnia.—Bromides; Alcohol; Belladonna; Hyoscyamus; Opiates; Phosphorus.

Intermittent Fever.—See Ague.

Intertrigo.—Bismuth; Glycerate of Tannin; Oxide of Zinc; Carbonate of Lime.

Intestinal Catarrh.—Acet. of Lead; Ammonia Chloride; Eucalyptus; Hydrastis; Nitrate of Silver; Sulphate of Copper; Tannin.

Intussusception.—Belladonna; Effervescent Enemata; Irrigation of Bowels; Enemata of Infus. Lobelia or Tobacco.

Iritis.—Atropia; Blisters behind ears; Iodides where of Syphilis; Leeches; Mercury; Arsenic, not in early stage.

Jaundice.—Arsenic; Aloes; Alkalies; Cathartics; Chloride of Ammonia; Iodine; Hydrastis; Manganese; Mercurials; Nitro-Muriatic Acid; Podophyllin; Rhubarb; Irisin; Euonymin; Juglandin.

Kidneys, Diseases of.—Spinal Ice Bag; Eucalyptus; Jaborandi; Gallic Acid; Pipsissewa.

Lactation, Excessive.—Belladonna; Camphorated Oil; Quinine.

Laryngismus Stridulus.—Bromides; Conium; Chloral; Cod Liver Oil; Ice Bag; Tartar Emetic; Hive Syrup; Squill.

Lentigo.—Tr. Iodine; Lotions of Carbolic Acid; Borax; Corrosive Sublimate.

Leucocythemia.—Iron; Phosphorus.

Leucorrhœa.—Alkaline washes of Bicarb. of Potash or Soda. Alum, 3i to Aq. Oi; Injections of Potassium Permang., Tannin, Lime Water, Hydrastis and Sulph. of Copper; Phosphites; Phosphatis; Tonics.

Lichen.—Alkalies; Arsenic; Chloroform Ointment or solution of Cyanide of Potassium or Prussic Acid for itching; Mercurial Ointments; Sulphureted Baths.

Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive.—Phosphorus; Calabar Bean.

Loins, Pain.—Bellad., Lead or Pitch Plasters.

Lumbago.—Bellad. or Pitch Plasters; Cimicifuga; Guaiac; Galvanism; Iodide of Potassium; Salicylic Acid; Morphia; Verat. Viride.

Mammary Inflammation and Abscesses.—Belladonna Ointment. Oleate of Mercury and Morphia applied; Strap the Breasts; Hot Poultices frequently.

Mania, Acute.—Anæsthetics; Chloral; Conium; Galvanism; Hyoscyamus; Verat. Viride. **Chronic.**—Ergot; Bromides; Morphia; Iron; Coffein. **Puerperal.**—Anæsthetics; Bromides; Chloral; Cimicifuga; Ergot; Evacuate Bowels speedily.

Measles.—Carb. of Ammonia; Dover's Powder; Purgatives; Phosphorus; Quinine; Mustard Bath; Fat rubbed over the skin.

Melancholia.—Arsenic; Gold; Bromides; Chloral; Colchicum; Camphor; Cannabis Indica; Iron; Musk; Morphia.

Meningitis. — Aconite; Bromides; Active Cathartics; Gelsemium; Ice Cap; Iodide Potassium; Morphia; Pulsatilla; Ergot.

Menorrhagia. — Arsenic; Bromides; Aloes; Cannabis Indica; Cimicifuga; Chloride of Ammonia; Ergot; Digitalis; Iron; Ipecac; Phosphate of Calcium; Quinine.

Metritis. — Blisters; Ointment of Verat. Viride; Iodoform to cervix; Ergot; Bromides; Chloride of Ammonia; Gold; Saline Waters.

Micturation, Painful. — Alkalies; Camphor; Cannabis Indica; Colchicum; Cantharis.

Milk Leg. — Envelope limb in Cotton, Wool and oiled Silk; Hamamelis; Iron; Iodine; Opium; Rub limb towards body; Turpentine Stupes or Blisters; Tonics; Stimulating Liniments.

Mumps. — Leeching in severe cases; Hot Fomentations; Constant but gentle action of the bowels; Grey Powder $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. every 3 or 4 hours; Avoid exposure to colds.

Myalgia. — Aconite or Belladonna Liniments; Chloride of Ammonium; Cimicifuga; Electricity; Gelseminum; Iodine; Salicylates and Iodides.

Myelitis. — Belladonna and Electricity in chronic; Ergot in large doses; Chloride of Barium; Iodides; Strychnia.

Nævi. — Collodion; Caustics; Ergot injected; Hot needles; Galvano-Cantroy; Ligation.

Necrosis. — Cod Liver Oil; Sulphuric Acid, 1 part water 6 parts applied; Phosphates.

Nephritis. — *See* Kidneys, diseases of.

Nettle Rash. — Alkalies; Lotion of Potassium Cyanide for itching; Tr. Bengoin Co; Chloroform Ointment; Colchicum; Warm Baths.

Nervousness. — Bromides; Chloral; Chloroform; Cypridium; Cold Sponging; Valerian.

Neuralgia. — Aconite; Arsenic; Atropia; Belladonna; Bromides; Blisters; Anæsthetics; Cimicifuga; Conium; Cannabis Indica; Chloral; Gelseminum; Counter-irritation; Ergot; Hydrocyanic Acid Dil.; Electricity; Hyoscyamus; Iron; Iodoform; Nitrite of Amyl; Nitro-Glycerine; Opium; Phosphorus; Salicylic Acid; Strythnia; Quinine; Veratrum Viride; Chloral, Camphor and Atropia to seat of pain.

Night Sweats. — Acetic Acid Dil.; Atropia; Ergot; Oxide of Zinc; Quinine; Acid Sponging.

Nipples, Sore. — Lotion of Brandy and water, or Lime water; Collodion; Monsel's solution to fissured; Zinc Shield.

Nodes. — Iodide of Potassium, int. and ext.; Iodine or Oleate of Mercury locally.

Nose, Diseases of. — Bleeding. *See* Epistaxis, Ammonia inhaled for pain and inflammations of nose and frontal bones; Glycerate of Tannin or Zinc Ointment when excoriated.

Nymphomania. — Bromides; Camphor; Cannabis Indica; Conium in vaginal pessary.

Onychia. — Chloral, Iodoform or Nitrate of Silver applied as ointments or powders.

Orchitis. — Ammonia Chloride in solution with Alcohol; Belladonna Ointment; Ice bag; Lead and Opium; Oleate of Mercury; Support testis; Strapping after acute; Tr. Iodide; Tartar Emetic.

Oxaluria. — Nitric and Nitro-Muriatic Acids.

Ozæna. — Glycerates of Alum, Acet. Aluminium; Bismuth or Tannin; Creasote or Bromine inhaled; Carbolic Acid or Permang. Pot.

assium solutions; Hydrastis; Iodide Potassium in Syphilitic.

Paralysis.—Belladonna; Calabar Bean; Cannabis Indica; Counter-irritation; Ergot; Electricity; Phosphorus; Strychnia.

Peritonitis.—Aconite; Blisters; Bleeding; Chloral; Mercurial; Opiates; Poultices; Rubefacients.

Pharyngitis.—Tr. Capsici ʒi. Aq. Oi. as gargle in early stage; Hydrastis; Alum; Spray of Nit. Silver; Tr. Chlor. Iron or Iodine in Chronic.

Phlebitis.—Blisters. Tr. Iron or Iodine along course of vein; Poultices; Quinine.

Phthisis, Pulmonary Consumption, Tuberculosis.—Arsenic to reduce temperature; Atropia for night sweats; Bismuth and Coto Bark for diarrhoea; Blisters in chronic and fibroid; Brandy or rum with milk or egg before breakfast; Chloral, Codia or Croton Chloral to allay cough and check sweating; Creasote, Carbolic Acid or Tar to check expectoration; Cod Liver Oil especially valuable; Enema of starch and laudanum for diarrhoea; Gelsemium to control cough; Glycerine in last stage as wash for shiny mouth; Guarana in incipient, Hypophosphates of Calcium or Sodium; Iron; Iodine applied under clavicle in chronic, to arrest secretion, allay cough; Mercury, the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of Corros. Sublimate every two or three hours for diarrhoea; Opium or Morphia for cough; Phosphate of Calcium for diarrhoea, and in chronic form with little or no fever; Pancreatized fats; Quinine in acute to reduce temperature, and in chronic to check sweating; Sprays of Carbolic Acid, Chloride of Iron or Sodium, Benzoin, Iodine, Sulphuric Acid; Sulphuric Acid with Sulph. of Zinc

to check perspiration; Very hot sponging for excessive perspiration.

Pityriasis.—Local applications of Acetic Acid, Borax, Corrosive Sublimate, Citrine Ointment, Oleate of Mercury, Subacet. of Lead, Sulphurous Acid, Warm Baths.

Placenta Previa.—When the bleeding occurs early, before the term, place the woman in the recumbent position, apply cold to abdomen or vulva, give cold drinks and anemata, also Opium gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$, Sugar of Lead grs. 2–3, Infus. of Rose $\frac{3}{4}$; if bleeding persists and you find the os uteri dilated to the size of your finger, tampon, at once; a tampon should not remain longer than from 10 to 12 hours; after tamponing await the dilation of the os, which when sufficiently accomplished put your hand into the womb separating as much of the placenta as necessary, get hold of the child's feet, turn, bring it down feet foremost and deliver as soon as possible; immediately afterwards clear away the placenta and make the uterus contract.

Pleurisy.—Blisters after inflammation and fever; Chloral; Cold Pack; Digitalis; Gelsemium; Tr. Iodine to chest; Iodide of Potassium or Iron; Leeches or Cups when sthenic; Opiates; Poultices; Tartar Emetic; Veratrum Viride.

Pleurodynia.—Belladonna, or Chloral and Camphor equal parts, locally; Carb. Ammonia; Ether Spray; Iodine; Mustard Plaster; Opiates; Poultices; Quinine.

Pneumonia.—Carb. Ammonia in later stages thins and promotes expectoration; Aconite; Blisters in moderation; Cetraria; Diaphoretics; Digitalis; Gelsemium diminishes respiratory activity and allays cough; Iodide of Ammonium to prevent caseation of inflammatory product; Mercury in second stage where ef-

fusion of fibrine; Morphia hypodermically for pain; Opiates in early stages; Packs cold to the chest renewed hourly; Poultices encircling the whole chest; Phosphorus, especially where typhoid symptoms; Quinine to reduce temperature; Senga in more chronic conditions; Serpentaria as stimulating tonic when of a low grade; Tartar Emetic gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ every two or three hours during febrile state; Turpentine, the Oil in chronic interstitial to suppress secretion, and when vital powers are depressed with purulent infiltration; Veratrum Viride; Venesection early.

Prolapsus Ani.—Alum, Ice, Tannin locally; Injections of Catechu, Kino, Rhatany; Sulphur, Strychnia internally.

Prostatitis—Buchu; Cantharis; Hot rectal injections; Opiates; Pareira; Poultices; Suppositories of Opium. *Alum. best*

Prurigo.—Alkaline lotions; Borax; Belladonna; Chrysophanic Acid, Chloroform Ointment, Cyanide of Potassium or Camphor for itching; Iodoform; Sulphur with tar; Sulphides; Warm Baths.

Psoriasis.—Alkalies; Arsenic; Carbolic Acid; Creasote, Tar or Mercurial Ointments; Phosphorus; Sulphurated baths after acute.

Puerperal Fever.—Antimony as Tartar Emetic for peritonitis and mania; Bromide of Potassium or Chloral for mania and convulsions; Bleeding general at early period; Chlorine Solution to wash out vagina; Leeches; Mercury to affect the system; Opiates; Poultices large and hot; Sustain vital powers with nourishing broths, wine and other stimulants.

Purpura.—Ergot; Nux Vomica; Citric, Sulphuric, and Lactic Acids; Fresh Vegetables; Turpentine; Tr. Iron.

Pyæmia. — Alcoholic Stimulants; Quinine; Salicylic and Carbolic Acids.

Pyrosis. — Bismuth; Mineral Acids; Nux Vomica; Oxide of Manganese or Silver; Tannin; Sulphurous Acid.

Rheumatism, Acute. — Rheumatic Fever. — Acid steam bath relieves pain and checks perspiration; Aconite, Digitalis or Veratrum Viride where much fever, also subdue pain; Antimony; Acetic Acid; Alkalies; Blisters to inflamed joint; Bromide of Ammonium; Bicarbonate or Citrate of Potassium; Cimicifuga quells pain speedily; Cold compresses; Colchicum; Conium or Chloral for pain; Lime or Lemon juices; Mineral Acids; Nitrate of Potassium in large doses; Poultices very hot to painful part; Quinine if any rise of temperature; Salicylic Acid; Salicin; Tepid or cold sponging; Trimethylamine; Tinct. Chlor. of Iron; Wet cups if possible. **Chronic.** — Alkaline waters; Arsenic; Capsicum, a strong infusion applied; Chloral for pain; Colchicum; Cod Liver Oil; Cimicifuga very useful; Galvanism for pains remaining after acute; Guaiac; Induced current by means of electric brush; Iodides especially when pains are worse at night; Iodine painted around joint; Oils of Monarda, Sassafras and Mezereon; Oleate of Mercury and Morphia; Pilocarpin; Rubefacients; Saline Waters; Sulphur baths; Sulphur applied locally; Turkish bath; Veratria ointment; Xanthoxylum.

Rheumatoid Arthritis. — Arsenic; Bromides; Cimicifuga; Cod Liver Oil; Colchicum; Iodide of Potassium; Iodine; Lithium; Sulphureted baths.

Rickets. — Cod Liver Oil; Cure intestinal catarrh if present; Plenty of vegetable and animal diet; Iron; Lime Water; Phos-

phates; Phosphorus; Sponging with hot or cold water, according to condition of child.

Ringworm.—Chrysophanic, Mercurial or Sulphurous Ointments; Iodine applied.

Salivation.—Alcohol and Astringent mouth washes; Belladonna; Chloral; Chlorate of Potassium; Opium.

Scald Head.—Mercurial, Sulphurous or Tar Ointment; Poultice, then grease head; Oil of Turpentine; Tar Ointment.

Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina.—Aconite where much rise of temperature; Bitartrate of Potassium as a diuretic; Belladonna; Carb. of Ammonium in doses of from 3 to 5 grs. every 2 or 3 hours; Cold effusions during first few days when skin is hot and red; Chlorine Water for sloughing throat; Cathartics to prevent sore throat and sequalæ; Chlorate of Potassium; Cold wet compresses to throat throughout the whole course; Elaterium; Infus. of Digitalis with Nitre, or Juniper for anasarca; Fats rubbed in hands and feet to remove sense of tightness; Grey Powder. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. every hour for tonsillitis; Ice sucked for inflamed throat, especially at beginning; Mercury; Mustard Bath or Phosphorus where rash is insufficient or prematurely fades; Quinine; Salicylic Acid in 5 to 10 gr. doses every two hours until abatement of throat symptoms; Sharp purging with Drastics followed by Vapor Baths after fever has subsided, and anasarca is present; Sulphurous Acid Spray for malignant sore throat; Strychnia for after paralysis: Temperature of room not to exceed 65° F., drafts to be avoided; Veratrum Viride for high fever; Pilocarpus in nephritis.

Sciatica.—Atropia; Aconite or Belladonna Ointments; Counter-irritation; Colchicum; Galvanism; Guaiac; Gelsemium; Iodides;

Morphia and Atropia hypodermically near nerve; Poultices; Turpentine electuary.

Scrofula.—Alkalies; Bromides; Burdock; Chloride of Calcium for diarrhœa and glandular enlargements; Cod Liver Oil and Fats; Iron long continued; Iodides; Iodide of Lead Ointment; Phosphate Calcium; Sulphides.

Scurvy.—Acetosella; Citric, Lactic, and Phosphoric Acids; Calotropis; Atropia; Ergot; Fresh Vegetables; Lemon Juice; Dil. Alcohol as gargle.

Sea Sickness.—Atropia; Bromide of Ammonia; Calumba; Chloral; Chloroform; Champagne.

Small Pox.—Cold Baths when high temperature; Carb. Ammonia; Quinine; Sulphides; Treat fever on general principles and support constitution.

Spermatorrhœa.—Arsenic; Alkalies where uric acid is present; Belladonna; Bromides; Cold sponging of scrotum and perineum, Cannabis Indica; Camphor; Ergot; Hydrastis; Iron; Nux Vomica; Phosphorus; Quinine; Spinal Ice bag; Bladder to be emptied after first deep sleep.

Strangury.—Cannabis Indica; Alkalies; Hot and prolonged hip bath; Enema of Opium; Warmth to perineum.

Stricture of Urethra.—Dilate with sounds; Conium; Laxatives and Alkalies when urine is acid; Opium; Warm hip bath.

Sun Stroke.—Cold affusions when patient struck down unconscious, strip off clothing and placed in semi-recumbent position; Stimulants by mouth and rectum; Blisters to head; Electricity along side of neck, chest, and epigastrium; Sinapisms to chest and ex-

tremities; Enema of a strong purgative nature.

Synovitis.—Cod Liver Oil; Iodine applied; Flying Blisters; Oleate of Mercury and Morphia around joints; Phosphates

Syphilis — Gold, its preparations; Cinchona, its various preparations and Calotropis as tonics; Iodide of Potassium and the various preparations of Iodine in the advanced secondary and tertiary stages; Mercury the various preparations, given from the beginning and continued from 3 to 10 months; Salivation to be avoided by discontinuing use of mercury for from 7 to 10 days every two or three weeks; Mixed treatment consists of Mercury, the Corros. Sublimate or Biniodide, combined with Iodide of Potassium and a tonic as Cinchona, and may be used to advantage in the secondary stage; Nitro-Muriatic Acid; Phytolacca, Sarsaparilla and Stillingia make good tonics and can be used to advantage combined with Mercury and Iodide of Potassium in the various skin disorders; Cod Liver Oil, Syr. Iodide of Iron after mercurials, Phosphates where debility.

Tetanus.—Bromides; Calabar Bean; Chloral; Conia; Gelsemium; Nicotia; Nitrite of Amyl; Strycynia in full doses; Tobacco.

Thrush. — Glycerate of Honey of Borax; Chlorate of Potassium; Eucalyptus; Hydrastis; Mineral Acids; Wash mouth well.

Tonsillitis.—Aperient; Aconite; Eucalyptus; Guaiac; Grey Powder $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. every hour; Ice sucked; Quinine; Solutions of Nitrate of Silver or Iodine to tonsils; Tartar Emetic; Wine of Ipecac; Steam vapor.

Toothache.—Local applications of Alum, Aconite, Carbolic Acid; Creasote; Chloroform; Camphor and Chloral equal parts; Conia, Opium, and Volatile Oils.

Typhoid Fever.—Stimulants in feeble heart's action, irregular pulse wakefulness; Alum for Diarrhoea; Arsenic in typho-malarial; Bismuth for diarrhoea; Calomel in small doses at commencement; Cold Affusions to reduce temperature; Cold Packing when fever runs high; Digitalis slows pulse and lowers fever; Ergot or Turpentine for intestinal hemorrhage; Lead with Opium for purging; Ice cap to head in delirium; Jaborandi for its diaphoretic action; Quinine to reduce temperature; Veratrum Viride with Hyoscyamus; Turpentine emulsion or granules.

Typhus Fever.—Antimony in delirium with wakefulness; Chloral; Belladonna; Cold affusions; Mineral Acids; Opiates; Quinine.

Ulcers.—Bismuth; Carbolic and Salicylic Acids; Chlorate of Potassium as a wash to cleanse and stimulate foul ulcers; Cinchona dusted over foul, indolent and sloughing; Conium or Opium applied with poultice to allay pain; Iodoform, serviceable in all; Mercurial preparations as alteratives to sore; Nitrate of Silver to unhealthy; Nitric Acid to destroy foul, unhealthy surface and as lotion to indolent and painful ulcers; Position of limb to assist passive circulation in chronic ulcers of the leg; Strapping for the same; Transplantation of skin.

Uræmia.—Cathartics; Colchicum; Caffein; Croton Oil; Diuretics; Diaphoretics; Jaborandi; Mustard plasters.

Varicocele.—Cold Douche to perineum; Suspension of the testicle; Hamamelis.

Varicose Veins.—Elastic stocking or rubber bandage; Tr. Iron painted over.

Vomiting, and Nausea.—Alum in phthisical when excited by cough; Belladonna, Bismuth,

Bromides, Creasote, Columbo, Ingluvin, Oxalate of Cerium, Pepsin, Prussic Acid Dil., Tinct. Nux Vomica in pregnancy; Acids, Ipecac, Oxalate of Cerium in sympathetic; Arsenic, Capsicum, Carbonic Acid Waters. Hydrastis, Nux Vomica, Quinine in vomiting of drunkards; Lime Water in chronic forms; Chloroform or Sparkling Wines in sea sickness; Calomel or Grey Powder in minute doses; Bromides in cerebral congestion; Camphor in drinking water; Sulphides in acid fermentations.

rounding Pregnancy
. Vulvitis.—Alum; Glycerite of Tannin; Lead and Opium lotions; Lime water as wash. 19

Worms, Tænia.—**Round Worm** (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) resembles the common earth worm, most common of all intestinal worms, of a whitish or yellowish color, round tapering towards each extremity, mouth surrounded by three tubercles, from 6 to 16 inches long, inhabits small intestine. Brisk Cathartic; Pink Root, Santonin, Wormseed, Wormwood and Tansy; the administration of anthelmintics to be kept up for several days, followed by a brisk cathartic. **Thread or Pin Worm** (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) found in the large intestine, are very small and numerous, are sometimes crowded in masses or balls agglomerated by mucus. Injections of Common Salt, Alum, Iron, Lime Water, Eucalyptus, Wormwood, Vinegar, Weak Solution of Carbolic Acid; Scammony by mouth; Iron internally. **Tape Worm** (*Tænia solium*) inhabit the small intestines. Areca Nut, Kamala, Koosso, Powdered Tin, Pepo, Felix Mas, given on an empty stomach best; Oil of Turpentine.

These remedies kill, but do not necessarily expel worms. consequently a cathartic is required for this purpose.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

1. Suppression of the menses.

2. Nausea, vomiting and digestive disturbances up to the fifth month, then disappearing to appear again for the first fortnight of the ninth month.

3. Enlargement of the abdomen, at three or three and a half months the hypogastric region becomes pouting and a small protuberance perceptible growing regularly and more voluminous during the remaining term of pregnancy.

4. The Fundus uteri, at the end of the third month, is on a level with the superior strait; at the end of the fourth month the uterine tumor can be clearly perceived through the abdominal walls, the fundus being midway between the pubis and umbilicus; end of fifth month, one finger's breadth below the umbilicum; at the end of sixth month, same distance above it; in the seventh month, four fingers above it; in the eighth month, five or six fingers above it; at the beginning of the ninth month, reaches the epigastric regions, gaining the borders of the false ribs on the right side, but in the last fortnight of the last month sinks a little lower.

5. Tumefaction of the breasts, accompanied with a sensation of prickling and tenderness sets in about the second month, and at the fourth month is much augmented, at which time the nipple becomes prominent, with discoloration of the areola, the latter increases and the breasts present a spotted appearance.

6. Glandiform tubercles form in the breasts about the fifth month and are fully developed about the eighth, when flow of milk sets in.

7. Uterus has descended and is less movable in the first two months, the neck inclining towards the left.

8. The umbilical ring is depressed, its bottom drawn downwards and backwards, the circumference the seat of a distressing, dragging sensation in the first two months; less so in the fourth and fifth months; less hollow than before conception in the fifth and sixth months; the depression is wholly affected and on a level with the skin of the abdomen in the seventh month; the navel pouts out in the last two months and there are streaks and stains on the abdomen, a brown line extending from pubis to umbilicus.

9. Varicose and œdematous condition of the vulva and lower extremities, from the seventh month and increasing until term.

10. Quickening, or foetal movements, sounds of the foetal heart and abdominal souffle, and foetal irregularities can be detected about the fifth month.

11. Ballotement can be detected in the sixth month, but more readily in the seventh, and obscurely during the eighth month.

12. Difficult respiration in the latter part of the eighth and first part of the ninth months, but less oppressed during the last fortnight.

13. Difficulty in walking during the last month.

14. Frequent desire to urinate, pains in loins and colic during last fortnight of the ninth month.

15. The orifice of the os is round in the primiparæ but more patulous in the multiparæ during the first two months; the periphery is at this time softened but more so during the third and fourth months, the extremity of the finger can be inserted in the os of the multiparæ

while that of the primiparæ is rounded and closed; the mucous membrane covering the lips becomes softened and odematous, also the intravaginal portion of the neck.

MARSHALL HALL'S READY METHOD IN ASPHYXIA.

I. Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

II. In order to clear the throat, place the patient gently on the face with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluid and tongue itself may fall forward, leaving entrance to wind pipe free.

III. To excite respiration, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as Veratrine, Dil. Ammonia, etc.

IV. Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

V. If not successful lose no time, to imitate respiration; place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently but completely, on one side and a little beyond; then again on the face, and so on alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately, and perseveringly, fifteen times only in a minute. (When patient lies on the thorax, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and respiration occurs.)

VI. When the prone position is resumed, make uniform and efficient pressure along the spine, removing the pressure immediately before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the expiration, and rotation commences inspiration.) Continue these measures.

VII. Rub the limbs upward, with firm pressure, and with energy. (The object being to aid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

VIII. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured. Meantime, and from time to time, to excite inspiration, let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand.

IX. Rub the body briskly until it is dry and warm, then dash cold water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

X. Avoid the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a dangerous loss of time; also the use of the bellows or any forcing instrument; also the warm bath and all rough treatment.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF POISONING.

First eliminate if possible the poison from the stomach or tissues by **Emetics**, Sulph. of Zinc grs. 10-30; Tartar Emetic grs. 1-2, combined with Ipecac grs. 20; Sulph. of Copper grs. 2-5; or hypodermic injection of Apomorphia.

Stomach Pump, or Tube used on the syphon principle where vomiting can not be induced by Emetics, except in the cases of irritant poisoning where its use requires great caution. After the accomplishment of the above gentle Cathartics and Diuretics may be given to aid in the elimination; also Iodide of Potassium where metallic substances.

Counteract the morbid vital processes induced by the poison,—as in Cardiac Syncope, give stimulants; in threatened Paralysis of the Respiratory Movements, excite respiration by cold affusions, irritation of the skin, artificial respiration, Atropia to excite the pneumo-gastric nerve; in Narcosis of the Brain endeavor to arouse it, Allay any particular organic irritation.

Antidotal Measures are (1) Chemical, which directly neutralize the action of the poison by destroying its properties; (2) Physiological, which have antagonistic properties to the poison.

General Antidote where nature of the poison is unknown. \mathcal{R} Calcined Magnesia, P_v. Charcoal, Sesqui Oxid. of Iron $\tilde{\tilde{a}}$ with a sufficient quantity of water.

POISONS. — SYMPTOMS, ANTIDOTES, TREATMENT.

See also Table of Incompatibles and Antagonists.

<i>Poisons.</i>	<i>Symptoms.</i>	<i>Antidote, Treatment.</i>
Acid, Acetic.	Great heat and burning pain in stomach; convulsions; death.	Magnesia, its Carbonates, with cream or water; Soap; Alkalies.
Acid, Carbonic.	Great drowsiness; giddiness; difficult respiration; loss of muscular power and sensibility; coma; face and body swollen and livid; eyes prominent.	Remove patient to fresh air; Elevate the head; Cold affusions; Stimulating frictions to thorax and extremities; Artificial respiration.
Acid, Carbolic.	Burning sensation from mouth to stomach; gastric pain; vomiting of frothy mucus; cold, clammy skin; difficult, rapid and superficial breathing; insensibility; pupils contracted; odor perceptible in breath.	Venesection if cerebral oppression. Strong solution of Saccharated Calcium; Calcinated Magnesia diffused in Lime Water; Demulcents; Carbonate of Calcium; Alkalies; Soap; Fixed Oils. Symptomatic treatment for nervous symptoms.
Acid, Muriatic. (<i>Hydrochloric.</i>)	Sense of burning in throat and stomach; styptic taste in mouth; thirst; eyes red and sparkling; frequent, tense pulse; hot, dry skin; tongue red and glazed; lips	Alkalies; Plaster from the walls; Common Soap, followed by copious draughts of tepid water or flax seed tea, except where sulphuric acid has been taken; Demulcents:
“ Nitro-Muriatic.		

Poisons.

Acid, Sulphuric

Acid, Prussic.
(*Hydrocyanic,*
Cyanide of
Potassium.)

Acid, Oxalic.
" **Tartaric.**

Aconite and
Verat. Vir.

Symptoms.

black; croupy cough; great inflammation of abdominal viscera; vomiting of blood and yellow matter; smelling of acid; cold sweats; delirium.

In large dose immediate death; in smaller pain in head, stupor, nausea, faintness, vertigo, dilated pupils, loss of sight, difficult respiration, vibrating pulse, syncope, which will end in death if curative measures are not employed. The odor of the acid is strongly exhaled; death from paralysis of respiratory centre.

Burning heat of stomach: sometimes vomiting or retching; great prostration; spasmodic respiration; convulsions.

In large doses causes much excitement; confusion of the intellect; respiratory movements slow, irregular and stertorous; gastric

Antidotes, Treatment.

Carbonates of Magnesium or Calcium; If patient survives first effects use antiphlogistic remedies for inflammation.

A chemical antidote is Sulphate of Iron grs. 10 Tinct. Chlorid. Iron dr. 1, dissolve in water oz. 1, take immediately, followed by Carb. of Potassium grs. 20; Chlorine Water; Inhalation of Chlorine Gas; Dil. Sol. of Ammonia; Cold affusions to head, chest and spine; Mustard to stomach; Artificial respiration; Hypodermic injection of atropia. Mixture of Magnesia. Whiting, Chalk, o. Plaster from the walls; Carbonates of Magnesium or Calcium.

Animal Charcoal; Opium; Stimulants, by mouth and rectum; Warmth; Friction; Vegetable Astringents; Tannin; Digitalis; Gal-

pain; nausea; great muscular weakness; cold body, tongue and breath; skin covered with a profuse sweat; vomiting and retching with Veratrum; pulse almost indistinguishable.

Alcohol.

In small quantities mere excitement; in large much excitement, confusion of intellect, followed by somnolence, even coma and apoplexy; may be mistaken for epilepsy or apoplexy.

Alkalies.

(*Ammonia*,
Potash, *Soda*.)

Excoriation of mouth and fauces; burning in stomach; vomiting and purging often of bloody matters; surface cold and clammy; pulse quick and feeble; sense of strangulation.

Nausea; severe vomiting; hiccough; cardialgia; burning heat at epigastrium; colic and purging; small rapid pulse; cold skin; syncope; difficult respiration; vertigo; great prostration.

vanism; Stomach to be carefully washed out and the subsequent symptoms met and combated; keep patient in recumbent position; give cathartics; ammonia and morphia hypodermically; warmth and friction to body.

Evacuate stomach by emetics, warm water and salt the best, repeated at short intervals; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia; Cold douche; Galvanism; Stimulate respiratory movements; Strong Coffee.

Dil. Acetic Acid; Vinegar; Oil; Demulcents copiously; when vapor of ammonia has been inhaled. fumes of vinegar should be inspired; Opium and stimulants.

Astringent infusions containing Tannin, Oak Bark, Peruvian Bark; Strong Tea or Coffee; Oily warm liquids; Galls; Emetics; Stimulants; Albumen; Mucilage; Opium; use the stomach pump if necessary

Poisons.

Arsenic and its Compounds.

Metallic, austere taste; great flow of saliva; nausea and vomiting; fainting; great thirst; sense of heat in stomach; much griping, tenesmus, and purging; stool dark and offensive; urine scanty, high colored; pulse small, frequent; labored respiration; cold sweats; prostration; delirium; convulsions.

Barium and its Salts.

Those of irritation combined with an affection of the brain and nervous system, as vertigo, convulsions, paralysis; Burning in stomach, griping and vomiting.

Belladonna and Atropia.

Dryness and redness of the mucous membrane of the throat, mouth, nose, larynx and tongue; pupil dilated; impaired vision; thirst; feverishness; flushed face; great weakness; hurried breathing; de-

Antidotes, Treatment.

Abundant draughts of Sweet Milk, Gruel, Decoctions of Starch, Oil, and Lime Water; Tickle the fauces to induce vomiting; Light Magnesia; Oils or Fats; Albumen; Animal Charcoal; Hydrated Oxide of Iron given frequently; Dialyzed Iron; Ferric Salts where Fowler's Solution; Afterwards combat inflammatory symptoms, opium and alcoholic stimulants.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Dil. Sulphuric Acid; Oils; Emetics; Vinegar and water; Stomach Pump. Phosphate of Sodium; Hydrated Magnesia.

Opium; Morphia in small hypodermic injections, frequently repeated; Vegetable Astringents; Tartar Emetic; Calabar Bean; Tannin; Animal Charcoal; Apomorphia as emetic with a cathartic; Sulphate

Bismuth, its Salts.

Bromine.

Calabar Bean.

Cannabis Indicus.
Cantharis.

lirious excitement; convulsions; coma.

Burning pain in throat; nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea; coldness of extremities; spasms.

Irritation and inflammation of the parts with which it comes in contact; violent gastritis; depression; collapse.

Respiration becomes slower and shallower; death from asphyxia, heart continuing to beat for some time afterwards.

Induces cataleptic state; pupil dilated; delirium; vertigo; stupor. Burning sensation in throat; violent pain in stomach and bowels; nausea; vomiting; purging; ejections frequently blood and purulent; great heat and irritation of urinary organs; painful priapism; pulse quick and hard; convulsions; tetanus; delirium and syncope.

of Copper; Iodine; Canatic Alkalies destroy the active principle. Albumen; Milk and sweetened mucilaginous drinks; Induce vomiting by tickling fauces.

Immediate and free use of starch; sulphureted Hydrogen inhaled; Ammonia; Magnesum.

Stimulants; Artificial respiration; Cathartics; Atropia to antagonize the respiratory depression; subcutaneous injection of ether; Emetics; Tannin; Faradization of chest.

See Opium.

Promotion of vomiting by means of warm demulcents; Copious dilution; Bleeding; Warm bath; Opium; Camphor; Enema of Mutton Broth; Laudanum; Antiphlogistic treatment.

<i>Poisons.</i>	<i>Symptoms.</i>	<i>Antidote, Treatment.</i>
Chloral.	Gastric irritation; nausea; vomiting; profound narcotism; respirations slow and shallow; pulse weak, rapid, and irregular; complete muscular relaxation.	Evacuants, as Emetics, Cathartics; Counter-irritants; Stimulants to maintain heart's action, and bodily heat; Ammonia Galvanism. (See Opium.)
Chloroform.	Sudden pallor of face; lividity and gasping of breath; pulse feeble and irregular; great muscular relaxation; death occurs very suddenly in the form of asphyxia; relaxation of sphincters; stoppage of flow of blood.	Artificial respiration; Lower head; Elevate the legs; Inhalation of Ammonia; Hypodermic injection of Brandy or Digitalis; Surface of chest to be smartly slapped with fringe of towel dipped in ice water; Ice in rectum; Electricity; Nitrite of Amyl.
Chlorine.	Great and painful constriction of the glottis; sensation of suffocation, alternating with asphyxia; if protracted, laryngitic and pneumonic inflammation; odor of gas perceptible in breath and vomited matter.	Free use of Albumen; Magnesia with mucilaginous drinks; Inhalations of Ammonia; vapor of warm Ether inhaled, even Sulphureted Hydrogen, but avoid excess of it.
Colchicum.	Heat in epigastrium; nausea; vomiting; depression of circulation; acute abdominal pain; watery	Digitalis, Stimulants, Emetics and Purgatives freely administered; Opium, Demulcents freely given.

discharges; suppression of urine; feeble pulse; cold sweats and coldness of extremities.

Paralysis of voluntary muscles, those of the inferior extremities first affected; vertigo; respiration slow and labored; bodily temperature lowered.

Violent headache; vomiting; pain in bowels; cramps of lower extremities; a peculiar coppery taste; diarrhoea; convulsions; palsy; insensibility; quick pulse, cold extremities.

Sense of heat pain and nausea, followed by tormina, watery stools, violent catharsis, prostration, collapse, acute inflammation of intestines.

Violent headache and determination of the blood to head; weariness; pulse more frequent and increased respirations; loss of mobility; finally respiration slower and weaker, then ceases.

In poisonous dose arrests the heart

Conium.

Stimulants; Artificial respiration; Cathartics; Atropia has been recommended as an antidote; Tannin; Cold affusions; Caustic Alkalies.

Copper, its Salts.

Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of Warm Water, Milk. Mucilaginous fluids; Milk; Albumen; Tea; Coffee; Oak Bark infusion; Ferrocyanide of Potassium followed by Emetics.

Emetics; Demulcent drinks; after cleaning the stomach give cathartics; chemical antidote is Tannin; Alcohol; Ether; Camphor and Nitrite of Amyl.

Tannin; Caustic Alkalies; Emetics; Cold affusions; Artificial respiration; Hypodermic use of Atropia and Strychnia; Free stimulation with alcohol and ammonia.

Croton Oil.

Digitalis.

Vegetable Astringent infusions; Ca-

Poisons.

Dubolsa.
Ergot and Ergotine.

Gelsemium.

Symptoms.

in systole and induces tetanic state of heart's muscles; number of pulsations reduced; rise of arterial tension succeeded by quick feeble pulse and fall of blood pressure.

See Belladonna.

Has an irritant action on the intestinal tract causing pain, vomiting and occasionally purging; pupils dilated; dimness of vision; stupor; giddiness. In chronic poisoning it is of a gangrenous form.

Gait at first staggering, afterwards loss of muscular movement; diffused numbness over body; eyelids closed; pupils widely dilated and do not respond to light; respirations shallow, labored and irregular; heart's action weak, feeble and intermittent; death from asphyxia; consciousness is

Antidotes, Treatment.

thartics; Keep the patient rigidly in the horizontal position; Tea; Coffee; Stimulants; Albumen; Tannin; Opium; Sol. chloride of Iron; Nitrite of Amyl.; Nitro-Glycerine; Aconite; Saponaria.

Alcohol; Diffusible Stimulants; Hot applications to surface; Demulcent drinks; Digitalis to support the heart's action.

Diffusible Stimulants; Alcohol; Ammonia; Digitalis; Belladonna; Emetics; Warmth; Faradization of the chest muscles; Artificial respiration; Tannin; Caustic Alkalies; Morphia hypodermically.

Gold.
Hydrocyanic
Acid, its
Compounds.
Hyoscyanus,
(Henbane.)
Iodine and its
Compounds.

preserved until near the close.
See Mercury.
See Acid, Prussic.

See Acid, Prussic.

Similar to Belladonna.

Similar to Belladonna.

In large doses causes heat, and constriction of fauces; nausea; offensive eructations; pain in stomach; retching; colic; diarrhoea; quickness of pulse; thirst salivation; convulsions; cephalalgia; vertigo; tremors.

Starch, Wheat and Flour well mixed with Water; afterwards Vinegar and Water; Cathartics; Mucilagenous fluids; Antiphlogistics for the inflammatory symptoms as they occur.

Iron, its Salts.

Large doses of soluble preparations give rise to nausea and vomiting. purging; the Per. Salts; more active than the Proto. Salts; sense of heat in stomach and bowels.

Carbonate of Sodium; Mucilagenous drinks; Alkaline Carbonates; Magnesia; overcome the ensuing constipation by cathartics.

Lead, its Salts.

Obstinate constipation; violent colic; retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; small hard pulse; labored breathing; tremors; gums with a bluish tinge; paralysis of extremities.

Saline Cathartics; Almond or Olive Oils; Alum; Albumen; Dil. Sulphuric Acid; Iodide of Potassium in the chronic form; Opium to relieve pain and relax spasm; Epsom Salts; Purgatives.

Lobelia.

If vomiting does not occur the ner-

Wash the stomach out with solution

<i>Poisons.</i>	<i>Symptoms.</i>	<i>Antidotes, Treatment.</i>
Mercury, its Salts.	<p>vous system is affected; muscular weakness; trembling; slow respiration; coldness of surface; enfeebled circulation; insensibility; sometimes convulsions.</p> <p>Those of Corrosive Sublimate resemble those of Arsenic, only more immediate and violent; evacuations frequently bloody; whitened condition of epithelium of mouth; violent irritation of the alimentary canal; vomiting; purging; pain in stomach; irritation of palate; corrosion of mouth, tongue and palate.</p>	<p>of Tannic Acid; Treat the collapse by Stimulants; Sinapisms; Frictions; Counter-irritation; Anodynes.</p>
Muscarine.	<p>Colicky pains, vomiting and diarrhoea; Disturbed vision; Stupor and lowering of sensibility; Pulse thread like; Respirations short and stertorous; Pupils dilated.</p>	<p>Produce vomiting if it does not exist; Albumen followed by infusion of Catechu; Wheat Flour and Water followed by Emetics; Gold Leaf and Iron Filings have been used as an antidote; Avoid the use of the stomach pump; In the chroniform, as salivation; Chlorate of Potassium.</p>
Nitro-Glycerine Nitrite of Amyl.	<p>Long and persistent headache; a fullness and hammering in the</p>	<p>Tannin; Carbonated Alkalies; Digitaline; Atropia; As rapidly as possible, evacuate stomach with very energetic emetics; Free purgatives; Cutaneous irritation; Alcoholic Stimulants.</p> <p>Cold affusions; Artificial respiration; Hypodermic injections of</p>

**Nux Vomica.
Opium.**

temporal regions; Vertigo; Quickened pulse; Dyspnoea; muscular weakness and tremors.

See Strychnia.

Dark, suffused countenance; drowsiness; stupor; perfect insensibility, or profound coma; then pallid countenance; slow respiration; deep and stertorous breathing; cold sweats; slow, full pulse; cold and livid skin; suspension of all secretions except that of the skin; pupils minutely contracted, insensible to stimulation; at length pulse frequent, feeble and thread-like; sometimes convulsions, particularly in children.

Phosphorus.

Hot, oniony taste in mouth; acrid burning sense in throat and stomach; nausea; vomiting; pulse small and frequent; vomited matter of a dark color emitting white fumes.

**Picrotoxine.
Pilocarpus.**

See Strychnia.

Profuse perspiration; cold clammy

Strychnia, Atropia, Ergot, Ammonia; treatment generally symptomatic.

See Strychnia.

Evacuate stomach by means of stomach pump as soon as possible; Counteract tendency to sleep by strong Tea, Coffee or irritation of any kind to surface; Keep the patient constantly in motion; Cold Water to head and shoulders; Galvanism; Vegetable Astringents; Belladonna; Atropia or Caffein hypodermically; Cathartics; Active stimulation; Digitalis; Artificial respiration.

Mixtures of Hydrated Magnesia and Cold water in repeated draughts; Promote vomiting by tickling fauces with a feather; Do not use Oil as it tends to dissolve the Phosphorus; old Turpentine; Mucilages; Emetic of Sulph. of copper.

See Strychnia.

Persalts of Iron and salts of metals

Poisons.

Potassii Bicromas.

Silver, its Salts

Stramonium. Strychnia.

Tin, Salts of.

Symptoms.

body and extremities; general and alarming depression.

Burning in mouth, throat and stomach; excessive and painful vomiting of bloody mucus; convulsions; palsy.

Excites violent gastro-enteritis; symptoms of an irritating poison. See Belladonna.

Convulsions; tetanus; when a paroxysm occurs a shudder passes through the whole system; head and extremities jerk and twitch; then suddenly a general tonic convulsion takes place—the limbs extended, hands clenched, toes and feet incurved, head bent backward, body arched, muscles hard and rigid, countenance assumes a ghastly grin.

Austere metallic taste; constriction of throat; impeded respiration; violent vomiting; cramp of stom-

Antidote, Treatment.

generally; Cardiac Stimulants as Ammonia, Atropia, and Alcohol. Carbonates of Potassium or Sodium; Chalk or Magnesia, in connection with Milk or Albumen; Emetics.

Common Salts given freely in solution to act as Emetic as well as an incompatible; Albumen; Tannin. Tannin at first; Emetics; Stomach pump; Tea and Coffee; Ether or Chloroform inhaled; Stimulants; Chloral; Bromide of Potassium in doses of ʒ2-4; Perfect quiet retards fresh paroxysms; Calabar Bean; Tobacco enema with caution; Artificial respiration; Anæsthetics; Charcoal; Nicotia; Nitrite of Amyl; Chlorine; Infus. or Oil of Chamomile; Gelsemium.

Copious draughts of Milk or Flour and Water, then excite vomiting; Albumen; Inflammatory symp-

Turpentine.

ach and violent colic; purging; small quick pulse; convulsions. Heat in stomach; colicky pains; cramps; exhalations having its odor; disturbed state of intellectual functions; irritation and inflammation of intestinal tract.

Tobacco.

Trembling with clonic spasms; giddiness delirium; cold sweats; skin cold and clammy; gastric irritation; catharsis.

Vegetable Irritants.

Aloes,
Arum,
Capsicum,
Colocynth,
Creasote,
Elaterium,
Euphorbium,
Gamboge,
Jalap,
Mezereum,
Castor Seed,
Savin,
Scammony,
Tansy.

Many of these articles act especially on the bowels and in moderate doses are advantageously used as cathartics. In large doses they cause violent catharsis, with great irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Veratrum Viride.

See Aconite.

Venomous. Snake Bites.

Sharp pain in wound; later on extending over limb and body, first pale then red and swollen,

toms to be treated by Antiphlogistics and Anodynes. Emetics, Diluents, Demulcents, Opium, to counteract local irritation and cerebral symptoms.

Castor Oil; Stimulants; Opium; Digitalis; Strychnia; Respiration stimulated by Ammonia inhaled, friction or artificial respiration. Expel poison as promptly as possible by means of Emetics, followed by copious warm Demulcent Drinks, succeeded by Liquid Cordials, Stimulants, or Narcotic Medicines according to circumstances; Opium for the bowel depression and inflammation.

See Aconite.

Place tight ligature above point of bite; leave wound to bleed, and augment by sucking; Cauterize

Poisons.

Symptoms.

faintings, convulsions, small frequent irregular pulse; difficult breathing; cold sweats.

**Poisonous
Mushrooms.**

Nausea; Heat and pain in stomach and bowels; Vomiting and purging; Thirst; Convulsions and faintings; Pulse small and frequent; Stupor; Dilated pupil; cold sweats.

Antidotes, Treatment.

by means of caustics; Ammonia freely; Free Alcoholic stimulation; Warm drinks; Dress wound with $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of oil and Aq. Ammonia.

Brisk Emetic, then Epsom Salts; Large and stimulating emenata; Ether and Alcoholic Stimulants; Avoid stimulants when inflammatory symptoms appear and treat antiphlogistically.

— THE END. —

POISON	
COMPILED	
all cases use the	
INORG	
ACIDS.	Carb.
Acetic.	um, and
Citric.	the case
Muriatic.	be drunk
Sulphuric	great be
—	be treated
Nitric.	Carb.
Oxalic.	alone sh
—	Ammonia
Proxic.	not be e
Sulph. Water	form. La
Nitrobenzole.	efficiency
Oil Butter	has been
Almond.	—
—	Vomiting
ANTIMONY	the fauce
Sulph. Antim.	warm wat
White Antim.	gall, at t
Antar Emetic.	Antidote, and
—	derogating
—	infused w
ARSENIC.	Hydrog
—	water, etc
—	free p
—	tea m
White Arsenic	is potent
—	Antidote
—	Drugged
Acetic Acid	into a g
—	highly re
—	the most
Yellow Arsenic	Roma, p
—	no taste
—	when used
—	of MAGNESIA,
—	poorly
—	poorly
—	of iron is
—	Alcohol
—	as milk, white

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

In all cases use the stomach-pump at once, if possible.

INORGANIC POISONS.

ACIDS.

Acetic.
Citric.
Muriatic.
Sulphuric.

Nitric.
Oxalic.

Prussic.
Laurel Water.
Nitrobenzole.
Oil Bitter
Almond.

ANTIMONY.

Butter Antim.
Oxide Antim.
Tartr Emetic.

ARSENIC.

White Arsenic.

Arsenic Acid.

Yellow Arsenic.

Emerald Green.

COPPER.

And Salts.
Verdigris.
Pickles.

Carbonates of sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium are all antidotes. In the case of sulphuric acid, water should not be drunk, as the union of the two produces great heat. Subsequent inflammation may be treated in the ordinary manner.

Carbonates of calcium and magnesium alone should be employed; see above.

Ammonia is an antidote, but it should not be employed in a very concentrated form. Liquid chlorine has also been found efficacious. The cold *douche* to the head has been recommended.

Vomiting should be produced by tickling the fauces and giving large draughts of warm water. Astringent infusions, as galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given at once. Powdered yellow bark may be given until the infusion is prepared.

Hydrated peroxide iron, diffused through water, or the precipitated carbonate in very fine powder, should be given every five or ten minutes until relief is obtained. This is particularly efficacious where white arsenic has been swallowed.

Dialysed iron solution has come much into vogue at the present time and been highly recommended as an antidote, but the recent experiments of E. Hirschsohn, Russia, prove that, when used alone, it has no value whatever in this respect, and, when used in connection with ammonia or magnesia, the resulting insoluble compound formed with the arsenic is decomposed much more readily in the presence of acids than when the hydrated peroxide of iron is employed.

Albumen in form most readily obtained, as milk, white of eggs, etc. Vinegar should not be given. The inflammatory and nervous symptoms to be treated on general principles.

LEAD.

Acetate and
Carb. Litharge.
Goulard's Ex.

MERCURY.

White and Red
Precipitate.
Cor. Sublimate.
Vermilion.

ZINC

Acetate and
Sulphate.
White Vitriol.

CREASOTE.

PHOSPHORUS.

Matches, etc.

Sulphate magnesium and phosphate sodium are both good antidotes for the soluble salts. For the solid forms, give dilute sulphuric acid. The use of strychnia for the paralysis, and of iodide potassium for the *chronic* forms generally, has been recommended.

Albumen, such as white of eggs, milk and wheat flour beaten with water, must be promptly administered. Counteract inflammation by ordinary means. Gold finely mixed in dust with iron filings. The iron filings and *ferri pulvis* have been given enclosed in gold leaf.

The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate sodium in solution will decompose the sulphate. Milk and albumen act as antidotes. General principles to be observed in the subsequent treatment.

Is immediately coagulated by albumen.

An emetic promptly; give copious draughts containing magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms.

AUTO-NARCOTIC AND NARCOTIC.

Aconite.
Banberry.
Belladonna.
Bloodroot.
Calabar Bean.
Camphor.
Cherry Laurel.
Cocc. Ind.
Colchicum.
Curare.
Dog's-Bane.
Ergot.
Foxglove.
Gelsemium.
Hellebore.
Hemlock.
Henbane.
Lobelia.
Nux Vomica.
Opium.
Poison Oak.
Rue.
Squill.
Stramon.
Tobacco.
Verat. Vir.
Wild Cherry.
Wild Orange.

Evacuate the stomach with four or five grains of tartar emetic, or ten to twenty of sulphate zinc, repeated every quarter hour until the full effect is produced; assist by tickling the throat with a feather. Large and strong clysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison. Active purgatives may be given after vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, give alternately a teacupful of strong hot coffee and of diluted vinegar. If the drowsiness or insensibility be not relieved by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters applied to the neck and legs, and the attention roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acid should on no account be given *before* the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluids of any kind should be administered.

show for eye
me

Hydrog. Chlor.
and Nitric Acid
and Hydrogen
glycerine
Syrup

the history of the

• 1. of Bochu glass
• 2. of Ch. Calhoun

67
• 3. of (S)

• 4. of
• 5. of

• 6. of which is inflamed
• 7. of cold affections
• 8. of seed culture

secondary syphilis
• 9. of Paterson 49
• 10. of

Substance Sulphur
Carbonate of Potassa
Lard 8 parts
1/2 oz applied to the
12 day will cure
oil of Sassafras

Alcerative chancre
continued and
creosote substance



